



**LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES OF
CHHATRAPATI SHAHUJI MAHARAJ OF MEDICAL
UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW**

DISSERTATION

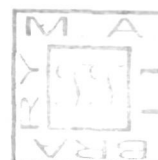
*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the award of
the degree of*

**Master of library
and
Information science**

Submitted By
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10-LSM-19
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*Dedicated
To
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*"For me the greatest source of
Motivation and inspiration"*



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Certificate

This is to certify that **Miss. Shamme Arzoo** has completed his dissertation entitled "*Library and Information Services Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow*" in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of Library and Information Science (2010-2011)**. She had conducted the work under my supervision and guidance.

I deem it fit for submission

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Acknowledgements

To begin with a raise my hands to thank the Almighty in completing this project in the best possible way.

*With much revenue and admiration, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor **Dr. Naushad Ali PM**, Chairman Department of Library Science for his blessings, imperative guidance, valuable comments, constructive suggestions and constant encouragement throughout the study.*

*I owe my sincere thanks to my respected and co-operative teachers, **Prof. Shabahat Husain, Mr. Mustufa K.Q. Zaidi, Dr. Sudharma Haridasan, Dr. Nishat Fatima and Dr. Mehtab Alam Ansari** for their guidance and support.*

*My deep sense of gratitude for my guiding hand - my father Late **Mr. Ziaulislam** and the humble and loving care my mother **Mrs. Khursheed Jahan** who allowed me to study in Aligarh cheerfully putting up with inconvenience and difficulties. Whatever I am today is because of their love, care, sacrifice and endeavors.*

*My humble feelings of gratitude which cannot be expressed in words are also to my Brothers **Akhlaque, Zahid, Shadab and Faizan**. They always give me lots of love, affection and encouragement to achieve this goal and always prayed for my success.*

*I express my gratitude to my uncle **Dr. Gulrez Ahmad** and **Sayeed Akhter** for his guidance and support.*

*I wish to thank all my friends **Smareen, Farah & Ammarah**, and all my classmates for their help in carrying my work to a successful end.*

*I offer thanks to the seminar staff of the department, **Mr. S. Riyaz Abbas, Mr. Zahid Hasan Khan and Mohd. Asif Khan (Comp. Lab Assist.)** for their support and co-operation. I feel indebted to all those to whom I forgot to mention, who were supportive throughout my dissertation work.*


SHAMME ARZOO

The world of books is the most remarkable creation of man. Nothing else that he builds ever lasts. Monuments fall, nations perish, civilizations grow old and die out, and after an era new races build others. But in the world of books are volumes that have seen this happen again and again and yet live on, still young, still as fresh as the day they were written, still telling men's hearts of the heart of men centuries dead

Clarence Day

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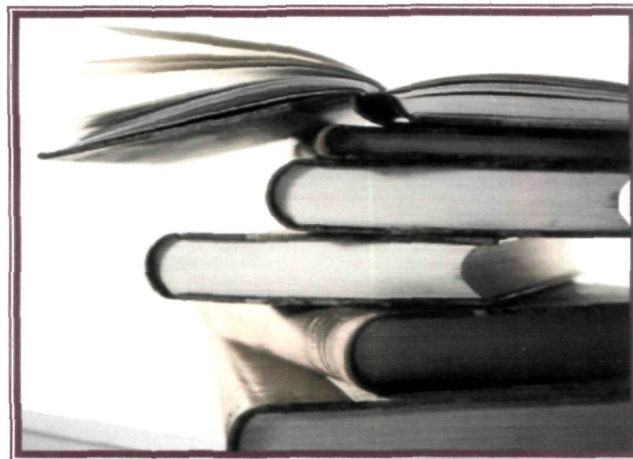
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1.	Gender wise
2.	Frequency of visiting library
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ABBREVIATION

CSMMU		Chatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical university
MEDLINE		Medical Library
OA		Open access
NLM		National Library of Medicine
AAMC		Association of American Medical colleges
MBBS		Bibliographic Instruction
BI		Bibliographic Instruction
MeSh		medical subject headings
CAS		Current Awareness Service
SDI		Selective Dissemination of Information
ILL		Inter Library Loan
PSE		Perceived Services Effectiveness
PISQ		Perceived Information Source Quality
ICL		Information Centers and Libraries
IT		Information technology
HSRL		health science research libraries
WHO		World health Organization
HVMS		Human And Veterinary Medical Scientists
MILK		Medical Information Library & Knowledge
UG		Under Graduate
PG		Post Graduate
RS		Research Scholar

Chapter I

Introduction



Human society has travelled a long journey from Stone age to the age of technology. The age of technology, in which we are living today, and the technological revolutions that we are witnessing today are founded on the pillars of information. Present society is thus information based society. It would be pertinent to mention here that information is being produced today, with such an alarming speed that it can only be imagined. There is a vast ocean of information in every discipline. The world is deluged with information. The more we learn the more is left to be learnt. Every individual in the society is a student, a researcher, a specialist, a layman, a professional, an industrialist, a worker, a child or an aged person-needs information of one kind or the other. The flood of information has therefore to be controlled, analyzed, and channelized so as to derive maximum benefit, this implies and channel, taking steps to ensure that available information reaches the right user. And there can be no better institution than a library for collecting, analyzing, storing, and dissemination of right information to the needy user on hand and to find and locate right user for right information on the society for meeting its informational needs. Libraries are indispensable in to a better citizen. They educate, inform and convert individuals in to a better citizen. **(Dhiman, 2005).**

Libraries play a vital role in the overall development of the society Library is the most effective and economic medium for spread of education and dissemination of information. Education is a process and from childhood to old age every one continues to pass through this process. This educate, inform and convert an individual into a better citizen. The fact that the men and women who move and lead the world in any field are informed people and readers. **(Sinha, 2002)**

A library is organized for use and maintained by a public body, an institution, or individual. Public and institutional collections and services may be intended for use by people who choose not to or cannot afford to purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. In addition to providing materials, libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and organizing information and at interpreting information needs. Libraries often provide a place of silence for studying. Libraries often provide public facilities to access to their electronic resources and the Internet. Modern libraries are increasingly being redefined as places to get unrestricted access to information in many formats and from many sources. They are extending services beyond the physical walls of a building, by providing material accessible by electronic means, and by providing the assistance of librarians in navigating and analyzing tremendous amounts of information. **(Wikipedia)**

1. MEDICAL LIBRARIES

Medical libraries, synonymous with health sciences library, fall within the general category of special libraries. The medical library is defined as “a library serving the information needs of students, practitioners, and researchers in one or more of the health sources such as medicine, dentistry, nursing and pharmacy. It may be maintained and supported by a university. **(wikipedia)**

It can also be defined as specialized professional health science libraries, located in universities, hospitals, medical centers, acute care facilities and even some long term care facilities provide biomedical information and clinical evidence-based resources to health care professionals and affiliated hospital and medical college staff. In addition, some libraries provide consumer health care information to patients their families and the community. Academic medical

libraries generally provide research, medical education and clinical information to faculty, student and staff of the academic medical institutions. (Allian,1999)

A health or medical library is designed to assist physicians, health professionals, students, patients, consumers and medical researchers in finding health and scientific information to improve, update, assess or evaluate health care. Medical libraries are typically found in hospitals, medical schools, and private industry and in medical or health associations. A typical health or medical library has access to MEDLINE, a range of electronic resources, print and digital journal collections and print reference books. The influence of open access (OA) and free searching via Google and Pub Med has a major impact on the way medical libraries operate. (Marshall,1993)

1.2 Types of Medical Libraries

According to Lett, (2010) in Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, the medical library can be grouped into four categories:-

- (a) Community Medical library
- (b) Teaching Medical library
- (c) Specialty Medical library
- (d) Nursing library

(a) Community Medical library

Many small community hospital library are designed as core medical library that make optimal use of limited resources. They offer a basic core collection of medical journal and texts that cover the major areas of medical practice, such as family medicine, Internal medicine, surgery, obtetrics and

gynecology, radiology, public health and emergency medicine. Medical library provide free access to web based resources such as National Library's (NLM) database, PubMed, MEDLINE plus and several other WEB-Based NLM resources. Due to dramatic changes in access facilitated by journal publishers with input from hospital librarians.

Even libraries have access to some electronic journals with the purchase of print journals. Local, regional, and national consortia affiliation help facilitate to access for small libraries to electronic books, journals and database from recognized medical resource vendors.

(b) Teaching Medical library

According to the Association of American Medical College (AAMC) teaching hospitals are providers of primary care and routine patient service, as well as centre for experimental, innovative and technically sophisticated services. Hospital libraries in teaching hospital are vital information centre associated with teaching programs serving the hospital objectives of patient care, innovation and research.

(c) Specialty Medical Library

Specialty hospitals include acute care hospitals with one or more area of special concentration. Specialty hospitals include specialties such as pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, otorinolaryngology, orthopedic, sport medicine, diabetes treatment, spinal cord injury, general and plastic surgery, and diagnostic breast cancer. Specialty medical libraries have in depth collection aligned with the mission and specialization of the hospital.

(d) Nursing Library

Nursing library provide access and preservation of scholarly records and nursing text to nursing students and nurse educators. Nursing libraries used Doody's core title to select nursing text as well as other selection tools to build strong nursing collection. **(Lett,2010)**

2. HISTORY OF MEDICAL LIBRARY

The historical library of today has roots extending back to colonial America. Dr. John Fothergill presented the Pennsylvania hospital with its first book "An Experiment History of Materia Medica by William Lewis, which served as the catalyst any for the allocation of fund and the establishment of medical library. Many hospital libraries originated from medical staff libraries, whereas other evolved from nursing libraries that supported hospital based nurse diploma programs. The earliest medical libraries were often the result of pool physician resources. The oldest medical library in America established in Pennsylvania hospital in Philadelphia, was found in 1762. In 1847 the American Medical Library association designated in as the first largest and most important medical library in the United States.

Many early hospital library collections were supported by student admission fee to clinical lectures, bequest, gift and purchases, Through the help of Benjamin Franklin, John Winthrop founded a collection for the New York hospital that was transferred in later years to form The New York of Medicine. The 1800s ushered in the establishment of several notable medical libraries such as the Treadwell library of Massachusetts General hospitals in 1847. Mt. Sinai hospital library at John Hopkins hospitals. **(Beatly, 2010)**

3. INDIAN SCENARIO

The concept and practice of medical librarianship has undergone considerable change during the last three decades. Today's librarian is not just looking after a collection of books but someone who is handling knowledge and information as in many other disciplines. There is indeed an immense increase of medical literature appearing year after year, even day after day, but in the field of health science it can occasionally distress to be uninformed about recent progress. No medical doctor, whether a general practitioner or a specialist, can adequately treat his patients without being informed of new views, new explanations, new theories or new approaches in biophysics, biochemistry, biochemistry enzymology etc. It is impossible for a doctor to collect the necessary information and read it adequately in the few spare minutes available to him.

The first medical school was established in Calcutta in 1824 with a view to impart uniform and better education which in 1835 was converted into a medical college for providing training in physics, chemistry, botany, anatomy and clinical subjects. Second Medical College was established in 1845 in Bombay. By the end of 19th century there were ten medical colleges and schools in India. Haffkin Institute, Bombay established a plague research laboratory in 1899.

After the independence hundreds of predominant medical institutes were grown up in India. Presently there are 193 medical colleges out of which 157 have been recognized by the Medical Council of India and 36 colleges have been permitted by the Central Government to conduct MBBS courses. (Lett, 2010)

4. ROLE OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES

Historically, the hospital library has been viewed as a non-revenue generating department of the hospital, which existed predominantly to provide

information and library resources to the medical staff for patient care, education, or research. The increased emphasis on the value of the medical library in clinical care, patient safety and health literacy are presenting new roles and responsibility for medical librarians. There are numerous type of hospital: large and small, general and specialty, teaching and non teaching, an acute and long term facilities. Larger medical libraries and multi system medical libraries often have more staff, larger budget and more resources available than smaller medical libraries. Teaching hospitals are benefitted from the abundant access to monetary and physical resources particularly electronic resources of the affiliated academic medical centers. The library serves as a vital component in the clinical training of future physicians, and it also serves the work- oriented need of all hospital personnels.

The role of medical libraries continues to change and evolve as information is recognized as a corporate asset. The role of medical library is to be fragile and flexible enough to rapidly respond within the changing environment of the hospital and to provide accessibility to information for crucial data driven decision making. However, with more emphasis on return on investment hospital libraries struggle to define themselves in such a way that the true value of intangible library services can be recognized and evaluated. (Lett, 2010)

5. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES

Hospital libraries, also known in some hospitals as medical libraries or health sciences libraries are an integral part of health environment ,which provide essential evidence based information services .Due to this they are under the general category of special libraries that supports the goals of institutions in the teaching, research , patient care and health maintenance. Depending on the

institutions mission, the library's collection or services may emphasize all these goals, or only one or two. Medical libraries are also distinguished by emphasizing the place on innovative and timely user services and for their leadership in library automation and resource sharing through networks. The clientele served are primary professionals such as research scientists and university faculty, physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, veterinaries, health administrations working towards careers in the health science and services. The primary user group determines not only the subject scope and coverage of the materials and time periods covered. The current serial literature forms the bulk of most collections because it carries the record of clinical and basic research and the most up to date information on diagnosis and treatment of patients.

Since the mid 1970 most medical libraries in the United States of America house also faces pressure to meet the health information need of patients and general public. The subject of medical library collections has been traditionally focused in the basic biomedical sciences and in the clinical discipline of medicine surgery, nursing, pharmacy and dentistry with the growing recognition that health is strongly affected by individual behavior and the environment. Most medical libraries have collection spanning a broad range of subjects and disciplines they may even hold materials in the arts and humanities to support patient recovery and rehabilitation through

bibliography, music therapy, and art therapy. Public economics and policy analysis, medical ethics, and the social sciences also complete for share of the acquisition budgets of health science libraries. (Lett,2010)

6. SERVICES OF MEDICAL LIBRAIRES:

According to Lett , essential services are categorized as distinct functional areas that include technical services, reference and information services, educational and administrative services and management services.

6.1 Technical service

One of two major functions of libraries, technical services include processes for acquiring arranging indexing and storing the collection .The acquisitions process include tasks and involve ordering receiving and paying for information resources.

6.2 Circulation

A major function of medical library is to provide conditions for optimal, seamless use of library resources by clientele both inside and outside of the library. Development of circulation policies and procedure for medical library begins with the identification of the population to be served. The library circulation policies reflect a wide range of library clientele with varying and unique needs. Circulation of print resources has been significantly impacted by the introduction and proliferation of electronic resources.

6.3 Access to the library collection

Information is viewed as a basic commodity in the health care field. The information comprises of its information sources i.e., journal .e-journals, books, e-books, audiovisual, databases, practice guidelines, patient education materials, and web based resources.

6.4 Access to Bibliographic Information

The national library of medicine created index medic us, a finding aid for biomedical journal articles. Index medic us was produced as a monthly listing of current articles and cumulated yearly into the cumulated index. Medic us Index is the paper index whose entries dating back to 1966 comprised the Medline database. Most index and abstracts used by hospital libraries are currently available electronically.

6.5 Educational services

(a) End-user Training in database searching

Many hospital librarians provide Bibliographic Instruction (BI) to new seasoned employee resident, nursing student, house staff and liaison groups of the hospitals. Topic traditionally taught include accessing and organizing information using locator tools, citation verification, computerized bibliographic database use, searching electronic journals utilizing inter-library loan services and using medical subject headings (Mesh). Internet searches for information constitute one of the most popular applications taught in BI. Training of end user (library clientele) to search in house- databases web-based resources and electronic full text journals are high profile services common in medical libraries.

(b) Reference and Information Services

Reference and Information services are services that range from provision of quick answer to simple questions, to providing in-depth research to answer complex questions. The challenge of reference service is providing precisely to the client need in allotted time and format. Day to day reference work in a medical library follows a pattern influenced by the nature of the request for service.

(c) MEDLINE

The availability of electronic resource has made a dramatic impact on today's health care professionals. Access to information services in hospitals settings has rapidly changed as the virtual library emerges.

The literature search is one of the primary services of medical libraries. MEDLINE, the national library of medicine's database of reference provide access to more than 16 million articles published in 5000 biomedical journals. The subject scope of MEDLINE is biomedicine and health, broadly defined to encompass those areas of the life sciences, behavioral science, chemical sciences and bioengineering needed by health professional and other engaged in basic research and clinical care, public health, health policy development or related educational activities.

(d) Current Awareness Services

Medical libraries provide current awareness services sometimes called SDI's (Selective Dissemination of Information or Alert Services). These services set up literature searches on specific topic that are run automatically to provide current updated information. This type of service can increase ability to keep current and may have a positive impact on efficiency and productivity.

6.6 Inter Library Loan and Document Delivery Services

Inter Library Loan (ILL) is the process of borrowing and lending books, audiovisuals and journal issues to other libraries for use by library clientele. Inter library loan is a long time co-operative effort among all types of libraries. The entire library's borrowing lending and document delivery are managed through a single window based interface which allows library patrons to submit and trash their own request via the web.

6.7 Online Services

Health science has an array of resources and access system to assist the user database are mounted on in-house computers or CD-ROM network system, requests for resources are sent and received over electronic mail, and library information system may be linked to patient information system, library on-line catalogues, and diagnosis systems. The primary use of online database services has been producing bibliographic tailored to the exact needs of specific users, but researchers have found other valuable users of online searching. Many database include abstracts of articles, providing users with brief resumes of the content of the articles cited. Such abstracts are especially important to researchers and residents needing specific answers. Searchers can retrieve citations by age group, by institutions, by country of origin, by language or by variety of other criteria as well as by combining a number of search topics.

6.8 Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) In Medical Library

The advent of online database made possible an automation method for keeping current. Databases vendors now offer SDI services that provide relevant searches at regular and frequent intervals. A library or databases vendor begins by establishing a profile of each individual's specific subject interest. The profile includes, in addition to the combination of topics, restrictions such as age group, human or animal, language, countries or regions, and time period to be covered. Another useful method of keeping abreast of the literature on a regular basis is to review the weekly issues of current contents, published by the institute for scientific information. This is an early alerting services that contain the table of content of journals, often before they are available commercially not only print, but

online and in CD-ROM versions that can be accessed by author, subject, or journal title.

6.9 User Instruction

Medical libraries have always instructed users as how to find information and to work effectively in a library. Many health science libraries now offer formal courses in library use, teaching users about the range of reference materials available ways to retrieve literature, and way to enhance library skills many users assume that one search can course all the literature they need. Librarian emphasize how to formulate a search strategy, how to use Boolean and key word strategies and how to select from the various database available ones most likely to contain the subject sought .They also teach users how to select likely database using such criteria as title coverage and time span coverage and they teach users how to limit their searches to term likely to be.

6.10 AUDIO VISUAL SERVICES

Health science libraries have long include non-print resources as well as the traditional printed materials in their collections to support instruction and continuing education in their institutions, many, both large and small offer an array of audiovisuals items such as models, slides audio and videotapes, videodisk, interactive computer software. (Lett, 2010)

7. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem for the present study is entitled "Library and Information Services of Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow".

7.1 Objectives of the Study

1. To find out user's view regarding the different services provided by the Central Library of C.S.M.M. University.
2. To understand the awareness among the users regarding the services of library
3. To find out the most impressive services of the library.
4. To find out the users perspective about the collection and arrangements of the materials in the library of C.S.M.M. university.
5. To find out the opinion of the users about membership fee, opening hour, location of the library.
6. To know about the problems faced by the users in obtaining relevant documents.
7. To find out the response regarding online services provided by the central library.
8. To know about level of use of inter library loan service which is most helpful to fulfill the need of the users to get documents from other libraries.

7.2 Hypothesis

Hypotheses are the working instrument of theory, which can be tested and shown to be probably true or false. It is the hypothesis which makes the way for solution for the problem.

Hypothesis made in case of the present study are:

1. Most of the users are aware about all the services provided by the library.
2. Majority of the users are using online databases regularly.
3. Most of the users are satisfied with e-journal service provided by the library.

8. METHODOLOGY

The categorization of the proposed investigation in to a certain type of survey, a corresponding method design for it and appropriate technique for collecting and analyzing together know as methodology.

For this study the investigator used questionnaire, observation, and interview method for collecting necessary data.

8.1 Questionnaire Design

The investigator has design two questionnaire:

- (i) Questionnaire for librarian consisting 10 questions.
- (ii) Questionnaire for users consisting 17 questions.

The questions are formed in such a way that the relation of one question to another can be readily apparent to the respondent, question sequence must be clear and answer can be given by checking yes or no by selecting one of the possible answer provided in the questionnaire.

8.2 Sample Population

The present study has conducted on 240 users of medical library of C.S.M.M. University, Lucknow. The total number of 300 questionnaires was administrated among the users. About of 240 filled questionnaires were returned back from the users of medical library of C.S.M.M.M, Lucknow. The data collected from the questionnaire from source data for the present study. As per the following detail

Respondent	Number of questionnaire Administered	Number of questionnaire Received	Number of questionnaire Analyzed
U.G	70	70	66
P.G	200	160	154
R.S	30	22	20
Total	300(100%)	252(84%)	240(80%)

8.3 Variables Taken

In order to achieve of the objectives of the study following:-

- Under graduate (UG)
- Post graduate(PG)
- Research scholar(RS)

8.4 Pilot Survey

A study preceding the main study usually to check the validity of the study design is known as pilot study or survey for deciding the present questionnaire is relevant for the purpose of the study or not, the investigator distributed

questionnaire among 20 users of the medical library for the pilot study which was helpful in modifying the questionnaire suitably.

8.5 Data Collection Procedure

The investigator visited the Medical Library of C.S.M.M.U., Luck now and approached the librarian seeking permission to distribute the questionnaire to the users. The investigator interviewed with the librarian as well as the staff. Besides this the observation method was also used in overall services of the users at medical Library of C.S.M.M.U, Luck now.

8.6 Data Analysis Method

The data collected through questionnaire are organized and tabulated by using statistical analysis method of research laying stress on fact characteristics. This method does not study any individuals, but a group of individuals secondly it is a method, which is quantitative rather than qualitative. Statistical method is a mechanical process designed the condensation and analysis of a large body of quantitative data. International statistics are used to make predictions of hypothesis and to inter characteristics of a population from a sample.

8.7 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The present study is entitled Library and Information Services of Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow major limitations of the study are:

(a) The study has been conducted among the users those who were available when investigator has visited Central Library of C.S.M.M.U, Lucknow.

(b) The geographical area is restricted to Lucknow

ORANIGATION OF THE REPORT

Chapter-1: Introduction

The introduction chapter deals with introduction of Library, Medical libraries, type of medical library, History of medical library, India scenario, Role of medical library, purpose and objectives of medical libraries, services of medical libraries, hypotheses, significances of the study, statement of the problem, methodology and scope and limitation of the study.

Chapter -2: Review of related literature

A total number of 30 previously published literature related to Medical library has been reviewed.

Chapter-3 Library under the study

In this chapter library under study is Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical Univesity, Lucknow.

Chapter-3: Analysis and interpretation of data

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected through questionnaire.

Chapter-4: Findings and suggestions

It concludes findings and suggestions.

Appendices

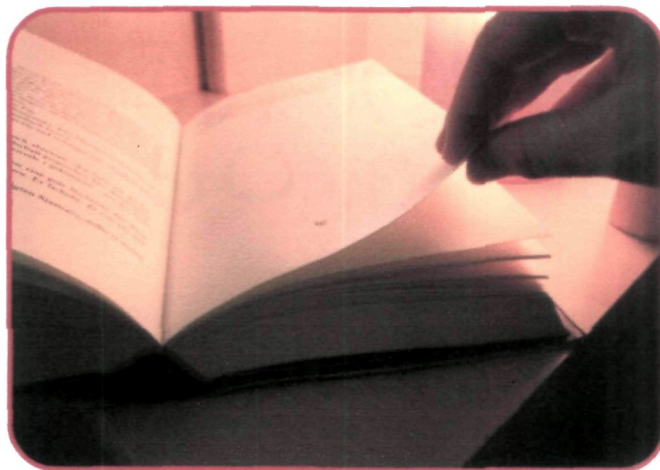
In the end, the bibliography and questionnaires are given.

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Chapter II

Review of literature



REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A review of previous literature on the topic is an essential component of a study. A research must demonstrate an understanding of the existing literature pertinent to the issue of investigation should be included. One needs to logically connect the previous body of literature with the current work.

This is a summary of writing of recognized authorities and of previous research is familiar with what is already known and what is still unknown and untested. Since effective research is based upon past knowledge, this step helps us to provide useful hypothesis and helpful suggestions for significant investigation.

Thus review of related literature plays a very important role in research activities. This chapter present an overall review of studies conducted in India as well as abroad, in chronological order, which are related to the present study directly or indirectly.

Macías-Chapula (2010) conducted a study under the title “Hospital Virtual Libraries in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Webometric Analysis” Attempts to evaluate the Information regarding hospital libraries in the United States, Canada and the European Union abounds. Little information however exists in the literature regarding hospital libraries in Latin America and the Caribbean. While new Information and Communication Technologies (IT) are being transferred from developed to less developed countries and major emphasis is being placed worldwide on quality of health care, evidence based medicine, and the use of information on the decision process mechanisms in the delivery of health care, little is known about the capability and empowerment of hospitals in less developed countries to respond to such needs. The purpose of

this work is to present the preliminary results of a research in progress on the existing virtual positioning of electronic libraries among hospitals in Latin America and the Caribbean. A web metric analysis was conducted through the electronic search of those Latin American and Caribbean hospital websites hosting a virtual/electronic library available to their user community via the Internet. The study was limited to a search in Google, HotBot and Yahoo, in 2005. BIREME's Virtual Health Libraries were excluded from the study, considering the available information on the development of this project. A total of 2,523 hospitals were identified, as reported by 34 Latin American and Caribbean countries. However, only 501 (19.85%) hospitals reported an institutional website; 56 (11.18%) stated to have a library; and only 17 (3.39%) owned a virtual/electronic library. The results reflect the need to continue this work of research in order to establish a diagnosis of the existing situation in terms of infrastructure and developments so as to improve the access and use of scientific and technical information among hospitals. The paper discusses both, the important role of BIREME's effort in developing virtual accesses to health libraries in the region and the different implications of this type of research to information providers; end-users; managers and librarians, among others in the health sector.

Srinivasulu, and Reddy (2010) conducted the study under the title "A survey of medical collage libraries in Andhra Pradesh, India" to examine the present condition of the libraries with regard to book, periodical and staff, and the users opinion about the library services and facilities. The survey revealed that most of the collage has departmental libraries, have more than 10,000 books, half of the libraries subscribe 50% Indian and 50% foreign print journals and majority of libraries have also non-book materials. Most of respondents visited the

library regularly and 60.08% users visited the library to consult current periodicals. The majority are satisfied with the overall services and facilities of library.

Thibodeau (2009) in this study “Trends In Hospital Librarianship and Hospital Library Services: 1989 To 2006” revealed that the greatest change in library services between 1989 and 2005/06 was in the area of access to information, with 40% more of the respondents providing access to commercial online services, 100% more providing access to Internet resources, and 28% more providing training in database searching and use of information resources. Twenty-nine percent (n5587) of the 2005/06 respondents reported a decrease in staff over the last 5 years. Survey data support reported trends of consolidation of hospitals and hospital libraries and additions of new services. These services have likely required librarians to acquire new skills. It is hoped that future surveys will be undertaken to continue to study these trends.

Aghajani, and Saberian (2009) made A study under the title “Library resource and services use for study by students of medical sciences in Semnan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services,2006-07” This study attempts to evaluate the use of information resources and library services in Semnan university of Medical Sciences and Health services by the student. In this survey a questionnaire was used to collect data such as the degree programme of the study, sex, living place and 15 items on the study habits and library use. The last year students of 13 disciplines leading to associate degree, Bachelors degree and professional’s doctor’s degree (medicine) were included in this study. The result of this study is that most of the students preferred transcripts of instructors’ lecture over other resources of library which might be

due to the lack information handling skills. Training students on the potential of library in helping them with their education.

Lopes, Julio , Helena and Maria (2007) Attempts a study under the title “Medical Information Library & Knowledge: Milk Or Discovery of Scientific Information on Health through Social Labeling: Connote And Citeulike” In this article the author present the second phase of a Network Collaborative Project between medical libraries belonging to different institutions, located in different geographical areas and with different aims, objectives and interests (some of them focusing on research and teaching and other on medical practice). The main goal of this project from its conception has been developing an open, flexible, adaptive medical library, promoted by the community of participants, with the ultimate aim of supporting higher education, research and clinical practice or care, as well as of serving as a tool for the professionals working at the libraries. They are two of the social references manager with more projection: Cite Ulike and Connotea as often happens in social web services, online references manager are becoming cost-effective solutions that are simple, and powerful to collect large sets of metadata resulting from scientific collaboration. These are isolated data on interest, important for every researcher, but at the collective level are an interesting solution for the discovery and evaluation of large-scale scientific content. Through social reference managers selected, Connotea and CiteUlike, the working group MILK (Medical Information Library & Knowledge) has articulated a far more effective cooperation of the participating libraries and provided a new channel to promote and facilitate the discovery of scientific information between our users.

Atlas (2007) conducted a study under the title “Use of Laptop Computers in an Academic Medical Library” This study looked at the usage and behavior patterns of the population of individuals who borrowed those laptop computers to use in this academic health sciences library. By use of a simple survey instrument, it was determined who the users were (faculty, students, or staff); from which health sciences school they came. They wanted a laptop computer; and what they were planning to use it for. Finally, whether users like the laptops and the service was also determined. Laptops were most often checked out because they could be taken to a quiet area of the library or to where the user had more room to work. The majority of such borrowers were satisfied or very satisfied with the laptops and the service from the library. The majority of those completing the survey were medical school students and graduate students. The circulation of laptop computers at this academic health sciences library is a very successful and popular.

Adio, and Akewukerekey (2007) conducted a study under the title “The Effect Of Medical Libraries On Medical Education: Evidence From Osun State, Nigeria” this study discusses on health sciences librarianship, one of the key parameters for measuring the benefits from library service is the impact it has on improving patient care. Identifying the way to demonstrate this benefit to users, managers, and funding bodies is a challenge. The objective of the study is to measure Socio-demographic status of users of medical libraries, Degree of satisfaction offered by libraries to users, Degree of satisfaction of users of the libraries, Influence of library use on health education, Perceived Services Effectiveness (PSE) of library, Perceived Information Source Quality (PISQ) of the library resources. questionnaire was administered on 420 users.

Review of Related Literature

Perera (2005) carried out a study under the title “A Study On The Pattern Of Library Usage of Library Facilities at The Medical Library, University of Peradeniya” this survey was carried out at the medical library of the university of Peradeniya evaluate the service and usage of library materials available within the library. The methodology consisted of survey research and analysis of library statistics taken during the period. the objective the study was to investigate the appropriateness of the collection of library materials on the information needs of the users, as well as the extent of use of the collection and the facilities available within and outside through the medical library. The survey concentrated mainly on the pattern of usage of available library materials /facilities at present by the users.

Chakraborty (2005) made a study under the title “Use of Indian digital libraries by biomedical practitioners in West Bengal region: A Study” Attempts to discuss on the use of internet by students, teachers, researchers, journalists, librarians, information scientists, and numerous other professionals .The study aims to find out the use of Indian digital libraries by biomedical practitioners in the West Bengal region. The data was gathered through a structured questionnaire that was circulated among biomedical practitioners. The questionnaire seeks to elicit the information on the extent of the use of open access biomedical literature, awareness about the biomedical databases, electronic journals, digital libraries, digital archives, web portals of biomedical organizations, etc. The study laid a special emphasis on the use of these biomedical information resources.

Preddie (2005) conducted a study under the title “Breaking New Grounds: A Case Study of A prison Hospital Library” the author of this paper presents an analysis the operations of the medical library, at the Federal Medical Center in Butner, North Carolina. The functions of budgeting and financing, marketing, collection development and resource access, as well as user education are examined. The study reveals peculiar challenges of working in this environment as is evident in the operation of the Library and Training Committee, the librarian’s position as a contract employee, and the issues involved in meeting the needs of a tangential clientele – prison inmates. A strategic plan framework is presented as a means of addressing the shortcomings manifested in the current state of affairs. The framework presents a vision, identifies the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that impact on this medical library, and lists goals and objectives towards the future development of this unique library.

Nicholson (2005) conducted a study under the title “Understanding the foundation: the state of generalist search education in library schools as related to the needs of expert searchers in medical libraries” explores the current state of generalist search education in library schools and considers that foundation in respect to the Medical Library Association’s statement on expert searching. Mixed methods were used, but primarily quantitative bibliometric methods were used.

The educational focus in these searching components was on understanding the generalist searching resources and typical users and on performing a reflective search through application of search strategies, controlled vocabulary, and logic appropriate to the search tool. There is a growing emphasis on Web-based search tools and a movement away from traditional set-based searching and

toward free text search strategies. While a core set of authors is used in these courses, no core set of readings is used. While library schools provide a strong foundation, future medical librarians still need to take courses that introduce them to the resources, settings, and users associated with medical libraries. In addition, as more emphasis is placed on Web-based search tools and free-text searching, instructors of the specialist medical informatics courses will need to focus on teaching traditional search methods appropriate for common tools in the medical domain.

Sherwill-Navarro (2004) conducted a study under the title “Research on the Value of Medical Library Services: Does It Make an Impact in the Health Care Literature?” The study attempts to examine the current shortage of health care, dollars challenges all areas of health care, including medical librarianship, to prove their value to the provision of quality patient care. Managers are expected to provide qualitative and quantitative evidence of their value. This is not a new scenario for hospital librarians. In the mid-1980s, David King published a *seminal paper on the contribution of hospital library information services to clinical care* so the author is studied on the above topic. The objective of this study was to evaluate the impact on the health care literature of research articles that provided evidence of four research articles on the relationship between use of library services and quality health care were selected as “primary articles” from a Medline search using appropriate medical subject heading. Primary articles met the following criteria: written in English, reported research, related to clinical care, and published before 1995. The value of library services (including Medline) as an element of quality health care. The technique of citation analysis was used to measure the impact of the primary articles on the

subsequent literature. The result of this study demonstrates that published research on the value of medical library services has an impact on the literature.

Khan, and David (2002) conducted a study on the title of “Quality Standard D in Drug and Medical Information Department” The purpose of the study was to assess the current situation with respect to quality assessment of information provision; to enquire answering services, in drug & medical information services. The interview and questionnaire method was used to collect the data. The quality is taken very seriously in the enquiry answering functions of drug medical information services.

A survey was conducted by **Deshmukh, and Rao (2002)** under the title “Virtual Medical Library for Online Medical Education” to explore the virtual medical libraries is an initiative under the virtual medical university .use of modern tools and techniques to provide access via internet, online medical information to all its users. The study reveals that the important services are online services, office services such as journal Alert; Document Delivery services, search request services.

Augustine (2002) conducted a study on the title “Integrating Medical Communication Skills with Library Skills Curricula among First Year Medical Student in the University Of West India” The objective of this study was: to explore the feasibility of implementing this approach among year one pre-clinical student in 1997 and 1998. Questionnaire method was used in this study. The major finding to discuss in relation to practical and intellectual assumes in curriculum integration.

Singh, and Garg (2002) conducted the study under the title “Impact of Information Technology (Computers) on Biomedical Information Centers and Libraries (ICL) in India: A Critical Evaluation”. The objectives of the study were to evaluate the status of computer current aspect of computer to determine the impact of computers on the practice of biomedical librarianship, use of computers by the biomedical (ICL), users and professionals. The major findings of the study were the majority of users of (ICL) in the study express that all staff except clerical should have higher qualification than before due to the introduction of IT about the 90% of the biomedical ICLs in India do not use computers fully biomedical information users depend on computer facility for the various purposes. All most the biomedical ICLs use various computerized database services.

Kumar (2002) conducted a study under the title “Metamorphosed Health Professionals For 21st Century: The Current Scenario And Future Perspectives In Indian Health Science Libraries” this study reveals the advancements in information technology and significant changes in health information environment signal a need for change in the role of health science librarians and calls for a very high level of professional competency. The whole scenario has redefined the infrastructure of health care, education and research. In coming years the educational responsibilities of health science librarians shall include teaching access to the literature and other resources, teaching and guidance in the use of technology as a means to access and much age information. Medical information is also another responsibility .Therefore the call of the event is completely changing. This changing information environment necessitates for library manpower with high caliber, confidence and ability to meet the challenge and responsibilities bestowed on them.

Halker (2002) study carried out under the title “Health Information Analysis: News clipping” The objective of this study is to categorize the latest information on health. Which is available on daily news paper? Identify the areas covered like disease, biomedical research, health care, reproductive and child, drugs and nutrition, yoga and physical fitness environment health and health policy. Convey to the research scientists, medical professionals about the coverage of health in different newspapers, the national documentation centre is subscribing total nine newspapers. Seven English and rest in Hindi languages. This service plays vital role in the dissemination of current information on health and related areas.

Byrd, and Sheddlock (2002) made a study under the title “The Association of Academic Health Science Libraries Annual Statistics :An Exploratory Twenty Five Year Trend Analysis” this study present an exploratory trends analysis of the statistics published over the past twenty four editions of the annual statistics of medical school librarian in the united States and Canada. The analysis focuses on the small subset of nineteen consistently collected data variables to provide a general picture of the growth and changing detentions of services and resources provide by academic health sciences libraries over two and one –half decades. The paper also analyzed survey response pattern for U.S. and Canadian medical libraries as well as osteopathic medical school libraries surveyed since 1987. The trends show steady, but not dramatic increase in annual means for total volume collected, expenditure for staff development and travel and for collection, which have both outpaced inflation. The services of the academic health sciences libraries for inter library lending requests has remained steady about 75%. The academic health sciences libraries from 1977 through 2001 has provided an interesting, but necessary, picture of the growth

and changing dimension of services and resources provided by academic health sciences libraries over the past two decades.

Sharma (2002) conducted a study on “Digital Library On Indian Medicine: Another Tool for Biopiracy” This article discusses on the proposal to set up a digital on the traditional Indian systems of medicine should be stalled till an effective safeguard mechanism is prepared to prevent theft and misappropriation of the knowledge therein. In the absence of any global the digital library will simply become a source of information on bio-prospecting for private companies. The digital library seems to be a wonderful weapon against biopiracy. After all public outcry and outrage against some of the better known cases of biopiracy. In the absence of global safeguards, the digital library becomes a much wanted source of information on bio-prospecting for private companies.

Urs (2001) a Study carried out under the title “Curriculum on Information Services for Education of Health Information Professionals” This study emphasizes on specialized training is required in the management of health science libraries and information centre for post graduate training programme designed by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science in Karnataka, for the health science professionals a curriculum has been designed. The framed for the P.G. diploma courses are also describe. The objective of the study was concentrated on man power studies conducted by various experts in the field of health information profession have revealed that there is a great need for highly trained manpower in different health information centers in India. The important services are literature search and bibliographies, technology inquiry service document delivery service translation service database search reference

search. The proposals made above have been active consideration for project in different institutions of health science subject in Karnataka. This will lead to the development of health information professionals for variety of information work, namely information gathering, capturing, presenting and evaluating process.

Tennant, And Miyamoto (2001) carried out study under the title “The Role of Medical Undergraduate Education : A Case Study in Genetics” The study explore on the last years the University of Florida Health science Centre Libraries have successfully partnered with the department of Zoology to provide supporting genetics information skill to under graduate genetics students. These students have performed well on rigorous associated term project, have learned to search the literature and genetics database that will be use to them in their future careers and have produced informative papers on their assigned genetics disorders. The author believes that this project can serve as a model for other undergraduate biomedical science course and that medical libraries and librarians. With their subject related expertise and information sources, can and should be effective partner’s undergraduate education. Librarian worked out with up to 120 undergraduates providing bibliographic and database instruction in the tools that practicing genetics use (MEDLINE, Gen, Book, BLAST etc) the centre library provide BIOSIS, CAS, SDI and MEDLINE to its users.

Wise (2001) conducted a study under the title “Study to Assess the Compensation and Skills of Medical Library Professionals Relative to Information Technology Professionals” The study seek to determine how medical library professionals performing Information Technology (IT) role are

compensated and how their positions are designed and compared to information technology staff in their institutions. The survey was conducted on 550 Medical Library directors in hospital and academic medical libraries. The data was then compared to survey data from other compensation studies of the IT industry. There is a gap in compensation between medical library professionals and IT professionals performing similar function using Information Technology. Technology intense library jobs are compensated at higher levels than more traditional job. To compete with IT salaries, managers of medical library professionals need to be ever more cognizant of the employment practice of IT professionals in non-medical library disciplines.

Oduwole, (1999) made a study under the title “A Study of The Medical Of Medical Library On Clinical –Making In Nigeria University Teaching Hospitals ” The objective of the study were to examine the impact of institutions medical library on the clinical decision-making the medical important source consulted by medical officers in Nigeria university teaching hospitals were examined. The questionnaire method was used of total 50 people were administered , 40 were returned ,containing a 80% response .The major finding were medical researchers in Nigerian teaching hospitals depend heavily on journal literature as indicated by the response of medical officer on the information source consulted the information obtained has significant implication on clinical decision –making as it help to provide new knowledge; there is a need for increased subscription to journal title and abstracts and indexes published in the MEDLINE, CR-ROM data base.

Kumar (1999) conducted a study under the title “ An Evaluation Of Library And Information Services Provided By Medical Library “The objective includes: To develop patterns of teaching in the under graduate medical education in all its branch so as to demonstrate a high standard of medical educating to all medical college and other allied institution in India to bring together in one place educational facilities of the highest order for the training of professionals in all important branches of health activity and to attain for Indian self sufficiently in post-graduate medical education. Questionnaire method was used to collect the data. This study suggested that new edition should be purchased immediately as soon as they became available in the market, new periodical should be added in the subscription list for getting ILL an additional person should be deputed.

Arif, and Sulaiman (1998) carried out a study under the title “Inter _ Library Loan Services in the Kingdom of Saudi of Medical Libraries ” the last 20 years have seen marked increased in co-operation among Saudi medical libraries, with inter library loan services at the forefront. The study investigation the current situation of co-operative inter lending and resource sharing among the medical libraries in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. the study discusses various method for provides inter library loan service including direct inter-lending through union catalogue, and centralized lending .other resources sharing activities are also described in the case study. A number of medical libraries were chosen, and their inter-library loan request for the year 1995 was thoroughly investigated.

Shafi (1997) studied under the title “Health Sciences Research Libraries of India: An Appraisal” according to 600 health science libraries in India which provide information support to institution to which they are attached. Out of them 170 institutes belong to research section. The present study was an attempt to survey health science research libraries (HSRL) of India especially for their collection finance, personal and services. Health sciences research institutions attached to ICMR, CSIR, DRDO, CCRA & SCCRH, CCRUM and CCRY& N. The study based on the questionnaire method primarily the data were collected, and analyzed for about 75 health sciences research libraries of India in respect of their establishment ,resources,finance,personal and services. The paper presents major findings and puts forward suggestions. The questionnaire were drafted to 140 libraries, the data obtained on various aspects of HS & RLS were classified, summarized, presented and analyzed using statistical techniques.

Jotwani, And Mehla (1996) conducted a survey under the title “Network Of Health Science Libraries In India Role Of The National Medical Library” highlights the need for a National Information Network which could contribute significantly to the national effort of achieving health for all by 2000AD and describes the role of National Medical Library (NML).World Health Organization Southeast Asia regional office and medical library association of India in setting up of a network of Health Science Literature Library and Information Services (HELLIS) in India .responsibilities and function of the national focal point and other participating libraries have been discussed and regional medical libraries and resource libraries listed. The support provided by NML with the help of WHO SEARO in the form of equipment and training to MLs and had been enumerated. To develop the HELLIS network into a computer communication network a future plan of action is outlined.

Nweke (1995) The survey conducted under the title “Information Methods of Human and Veterinary Medical Scientists (HVMS) in Borno State Nigeria” discussed on the information services to HVMS in Borno state with a view toward a combination of questionnaire and interview method was used to collect the data from 123 human and 65 Veterinary Medical Scientists took part in the state wise investigation developing more relevant services meet their information needs, especially in the light of the present reality of dwindling library budget. Medical librarian in Borno state would improve access to the categories to the constitute personal records of data that HVMS prefer using as source of information .Training session should be organized to expose HVMS to various filing systems for organizing personal files.

Rankin (1992) conducted the survey on “The Problem based Medical Education: Effective on Library Use”. The main purpose of this study was the relationship between the problem based learning curriculum and student information and library use .the major finding of that study were the problem based learning student were the more frequent library users to use information resource that supported the independent learning process to acquire information seeking skills at an stage in their medical education; and to reported greeter in using these skills.

Lois (1987) carried out a study under the title “Information Services for the Nursing Profession from the National Library of Medicine” the National Library of Medicine (NLM) in Bethesda, Maryland, is one public resource that collects, preserves, and provides access to information of interest to all nurses. In this article, some of the NLM's major programs and services for nurses are described. The NLM attempts to acquire all significant works on nursing

subjects published throughout the world. the national library of medicine current catalog, a quarterly publication; a compilation on microfiche, updated annually, of virtually all catalogued items; and an on-line data base, catline, which provides access to the holdings of the monograph collection, are some of the resources provided by the nlm. Access to a large portion of the journal literature is provided in index medicus; the NLM also contributes to the International Nursing Index. Medline and several other specialized data bases are available as well. The NLM has developed a software package "Grateful Med" that assists the inexperienced searcher. Nurses can also gain access to the information services provided by the NLM through the network of regional medical libraries.

Discussion

Taking in to consideration, the finding of different studies reveals in that services in the discipline and information science is dependent upon different factors. Some of these factors:-

- (a) Application of new information and communication technologies in medical libraries
- (b) Condition of the medical library with regard to books, periodicals and staff.
- (c) Medical librarian and library services
- (d) Information resources
- (e) Quality of information.
- (e) Latest information on health
- (f) IT Trainings

Review of Related Literature

These parameters provide an insight in studying the services of medical libraries as the theme of present study. It is obvious from the above literature that the medical library play a significant role in the field of medical education. It also reveals from the collected literature that, no case study has been conducted on library services and its use of CSMMU, Lucknow.

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Chapter III

Library under study



CHHATRAPATI SHAHUJI MAHARAJ MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW, UTTER PRADESH, INDIA

The King George Medical College, Lucknow, established in 1911, has been a frontrunner among medical education institutions in the country by an act passed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh on the 16th September 2002, the college was transferred under a new university, called the Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University. The institution is committed to the dissemination and advancement of knowledge in biomedical sciences and establishing itself as a centre of excellence in tertiary level health care in the state.

1. HISTORY

1. In 1870, the Maharaja of Vijaynagaram first floated the idea of starting a medical college in Lucknow and offered to donate Rs 3 lacs, but due to paucity of funds this was not passed by the Government and the dream of the Maharaja could not take shape. It was in 1905 that, to commemorate the visit of Prince of Wales to India, the Raja of Jehangirabad and Sir Taussuduq Rasool requested the Raja of Ayodhya to persuade Sir James LaTouche, Lt. Governor of United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) to recommend the establishment of the medical college to the Governor of India. This time the Government gave its sanction but with the condition that the people of United Provinces raise a sum of Rs 8 lacs.
2. The medical college was formally opened in October 1911; the first hospital associated with Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University was built in 1914, and was called King George Hospital. It was ready in time for the clinical training of the first batch of students in 1914. The first postgraduate examination in Medicine and Pathology was held in 1918. The Chhatrapati

Shahuji Maharaj Medical University and associated King George's Hospital were formally transferred under the Lucknow University in 1921, on the establishment of the University of Lucknow and the campus had the privilege of hosting the first convocation of the University on 30th October, 1922. In the year 1931, great need was felt of a women's hospital. The Queen Mary's Hospital across the Shahmina Road was built and formally inaugurated on 4th November 1932 with a bed strength of 52.

3. The first postgraduate examination in Medicine and Pathology was held in 1918. The Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University and associated King George's Hospital were formally transferred under the Lucknow University in 1921, on the establishment of the University of Lucknow and the campus had the privilege of hosting the first convocation of the University on 30th October, 1922. In the year 1931, great need was felt of a women's hospital. The **Queen Mary's Hospital** across the Shahmina Road was built and formally inaugurated on 4th November 1932 with bed strength of 52. In 1951, a 3 storied building called **Gandhi Memorial Hospital** was constructed for medical cases with bed strength of 144. It was at this stage that the name King George's Hospital was changed to **Gandhi Memorial & Associated Hospitals**. In 1955 another block housing the Children's Hospital was added. Yet another block was built for the Surgery department. The Departments of Orthopedic Surgery, E.N.T. and Anesthesia were also created in the fifties. The specialty departments of Neurology, Cardiology, Psychiatry and Plastic Surgery came up in the seventies. The surgical superspeciality departments of Urology, Cardiothoracic & Vascular Surgery and Surgical Oncology were carved out from the Department of Surgery in 1998.

A major milestone in the history of this institution is its conversion and up gradation as the Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University. This came about by an act passed on the 16th September 2002 by the Government of Uttar Pradesh under Chief Minister Sushree Mayawati. This is the only medical university in the north and one of 3 such universities in the country. Substantial funds were earmarked for the new university. The 1st Vice Chancellor of this university was Prof KM Singh, followed in May 2003 by the appointment of Padmshri Prof Mahendra Bhandari on this post. In December 2003, on the request of alumni and teachers, its historical name was restored and the new university came to be known as the King George Medical University. However, in 2007, with the return of Sushree Mayawati as Chief Minister, the institution's name was again changed to Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University.

2.1 DEPARTMENTS OF C.S.M.U, LUCKNOW

The faculty of medicine comprises the following departments.

1. Anaesthesiology
2. Anatomy
3. Biochemistry
4. Cardiology
5. Community Medicine
6. Dermatology, Venereology & Leprosy
7. Forensic Medicine

8. Geriatric Mental Health
9. Hospital Administration
10. Internal Medicine
11. Microbiology
12. Neurology
13. Neuro Surgery
14. Obstetrics & Gynecology
15. Ophthalmology
16. Orthopedic Surgery
17. Otorhinolaryngology
18. Pathology
19. Pediatrics
20. Pediatric Surgery
21. Pharmacology
22. Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation
23. Physiology
24. Plastic Surgery
25. Psychiatry
26. Pulmonary Medicine
27. Radiodiagnosis

28. Radiotherapy
29. Rheumatology & Immunology
30. Surgery
31. Surgical Gastroenterology
32. Surgical Oncology
33. Thoracic & Cardio-vascular Surgery
34. Transfusion Medicine
35. Urology

2.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE CSMMU, LUCKNOW

1. To create a centre of excellence for providing medical care, education and research facilities of high order in the field of medical science in the super specialties and such others.
2. To develop pattern of teaching in post graduate-education medical education in super specialties so as to set a high standard of medical education.
3. To function of referral hospitals.
4. Provide for post-graduate teaching and conducted research in the relevant discipline of modern medicine and other allied sciences including inter discipline field's of physical and biological sciences.
5. Conduct experiments new methods medical education.

2.3 COURSES OFFERED IN CSMMU, LUCKNOW

- MBBS
- MD/MS
- Diploma courses

- Superspeciality courses (DM / MCh)
- PHD
- MD PHD
- MPHIL in translational health science

3. CENTRAL LIBRARY OF CHHATRAPATI SHAHUJI MAHARAJ MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW

The central library of C.S.M. M.U. established in 1911 to provide access to “current health literature “.It design to function and centre of learning and need the requirements of various academic programs of the institute. The library has a rich collection of book and it also acquiring almost all the important service in the area of medical sciences.

The Library functions from 10 am to 10 pm on weekdays and from 10 am to 5 pm on Sundays and Holidays. The CSMMU library is a traditional library. The entire collection of the library is amount to 47729 documents, the materials are available in conventional and non-conventional form.

3.1 Objective of the Library

The two principal elements of library operation are acquisition and maintenance of collections and rendering their resources available to persons engaged in study and research. These two functions are mutually interdependent and it is necessary that a proper balance between them be maintained. The best collection that can be made serves its purpose only to the extent to which it is used. Fulfilling the purposes, for which libraries exist, depends upon a harmonious balance between the expenditure for maintaining and extending their collections and that for assuring their use on the widest possible scale. It is the tendency to

emphasize the former at the expense of this latter function of library operation that it is especially desired to discuss at this time.

The amount of special knowledge which librarians must possess is astonishing. In addition to administrative ability, they must be prepared to assist the reader in the use of the bibliographies and other tools of their collection and produce upon request pertinent information upon any and all subjects falling within the bounds of the science of medicine, such as chemistry, physics, botany, biology, hygiene, public health, and if need be, national welfare. Emphasis is laid in the Handbook particularly upon taking care of the needs of the reader. Everything possible is done to give him information, supply bibliography references, and place in his hands with the least possible delay the publications which he may peruse under the most comfortable and often quite luxurious conditions.

3.2 Library services

Library services after refer to facilities that are provided by a library for the use of books and dissemination and meet the user's requirements. The well known existing library services are circulation service, reservation ,renewal, new arrivals, currents, current awareness service, selective dissemination of information, indexing and abstracting, reference service, document delivery,

Inter library loan ,access to other library catalogue, access to online database, reports, journals, bibliographic services and so on .with the increasing use of internet all these services has now changed its mode to web environment.

3.3 Services and resources offered by C.S.M.M.U, Lucknow

(a) Library Hours

The Library functions from 10 am to 10 pm on weekdays and from 10 am to 5 pm on Sundays and Holidays.

(b) Library Catalogue

There is two types of cards being used in the medical library:

- (1) Alphabetical Catalogue
- (2) Classified catalogue

(c) Circulation Service

Borrowing of books is allowed to registered members only. All doctors and teachers working in C.S.M.M. hospitals and medical colleges, Lucknow can become borrowing members. Books are loaned for a month only.

(d) Classification And Arrangement Of Book

Library has open access system, books are arranged on the shelves in subject order based on Dewey decimal Classification.

(e) Computer Section of the Central Library

Computers and internet facility is available in this section of the Central Library from 10am to 10pm on working days and 10 am to 5 pm on holidays. The centre is equipped with 10 computers, laser printers and internet facility with broadband connection. Students, residents and faculty use these facilities for literature search, online viewing of e-journals and e-books, making presentations for seminars, conferences, symposia, computing , thesis typing etc.

(f) Reprographic services

This service includes both microfilming and Xeroxing. The service is provided on a non-profit –no-loss basis. The demand for this service is becoming more and more intense from all categories of readers as they are spared the botheration of copying

Out the required portion from books and periodicals, The library has three machines to meet the demands of the readers viz. Konica Minolta- 250, Konica Minolta- 211, Konica Minolta Color Copier.

(i) Book Alert Service

Book Alert service is an important service of the library. This is a monthly listing of the new books, monographs and pamphlets added in the library.

(j) Inter Library Loan Services

The library has extending this service since long. In the context of a traditional volume of publications in every discipline today, it is impossible for any library, however financially well-off and resourceful , to meet all the demand of its clientele from its own collections. Thus inter library loan has now become a well established convention the library world. This library too receive as well as supplies documents on inter library loan. It is established with several local Libraries for the benefit of the users to procure documents which are not available in the Library.

(k) Database Search Training

In order to train professionals in applying latest techniques of information technologies in the Libraries, the Library organizes at national level training courses at regular intervals.

4.OTHER FACILITIES OF CSMMU, LUCKNOW

Fallowing facilities are provided for the users by the medical library:-

4.1 COOL AND CALM READING ENVIRONMENT

Six air conditioners of two ton capacity have been provided and installed in medical library so that users can do their work cool and relaxed environment.

4.2 Generator

To keep uninterrupted power supply for project work as well as to avoid inconvenience to users at the time of power failure, a generator set has been installed in CSMMU.

4.3 General Reading Section

General Reading Section consists of periodicals and light reading books, established from donation funds. Periodicals (magazines) are for in house library reading only, while light reading books are issuable for a week to faculty members only.

4.4 Books From SC/ST Grant

Books from SC/ST commission received for SC/ ST students are issued to them for a period of one year without any charge.

5 COLLECTION OF THE C.S.M.M.U., LUCKNOW

Medical library of C.S.M.M. University, Luck now has a good collection of book journals non print materials and other reference sources such dictionaries, encyclopedias and different type of magazines and newspapers the collection of library is divided in to two categories.

- Printed collection
- Non printed collections

(i) Printed collection

Medical library of C.S.M.M.U., Lucknow includes textbooks, journals, dictionaries, magazines and newspapers in its printed collection. The arrangement of the collection on the shelves is according to DDC and they use AACR2 for the cataloguing of their collection the detail about the collection.

(a) Textbooks

Medical library of C.S.M.M.U, Luck now has a very good collection of textbooks according to the needs of the students. There are approximately 47729 textbooks in there textbooks collection. Most of the collection of textbooks is acquired by foreign publishers.

(b) Journal Collection

The medical library of C.S.M.M.U, Luck now has an impressive collection of journals. It is subscribing 89 print journals and 104 non print journals. The total collection of bound volume journals in the library is 58000.

(c) Newspaper and Magazines

The medical library of C.S.M.M.U, Luck now subscribes to 6 news papers and 3 magazines in English.

(ii) Non-Print Collection

The non print collection of medical library includes microfiches, CD.ROM and e-journals. The e-journals collection of medical library C.S.M.M.U is 104.

CONCLUSION

Medical libraries can play a essential role in medical education and provide a balanced perspective on medical issues. In addition, a variety of services have been developed to improve delivery of information.

The library of C.S.M.M.U., Lucknow has a good collection and resources that fulfill the requirements of the users. The special services of C.S.M.M.U, Lucknow are Inter library loan, CD-ROM databases, database search trainings, C.A.S. etc. the library subscribed number of e-journals that are very helpful for the users of medical library. Library provide cool and calm reading environment, general reading section, and book from SC/ST Grant that are very useful and helpful for the medical students.

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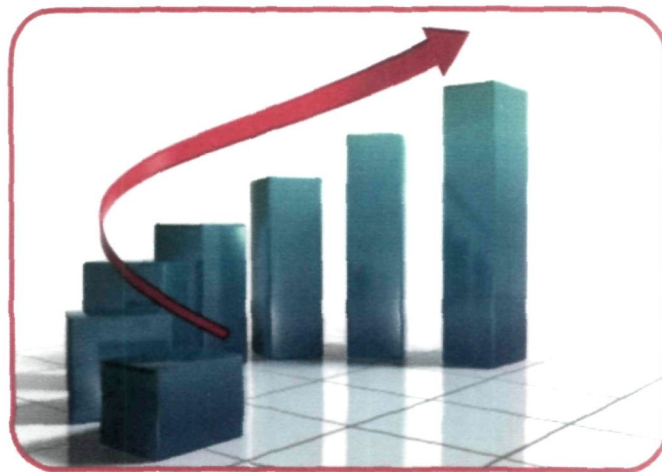
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http://www.kgmcindia.edu/department_list.htm

<http://www.kgmcindia.edu/library.htm>

Chapter IV

Data Analysis and Interpretation



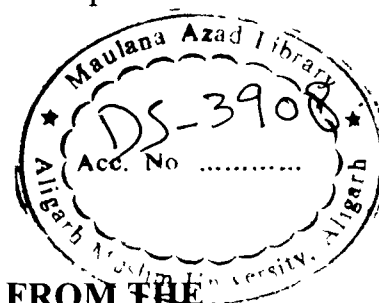
Data Analysis and Interpretation

The study concerns with the users at Chhtarapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University (C.S.M.M.U), Lucknow utilizing the library services and their level of usage and satisfaction. Thus two type of questionnaires were used to conduct the study.

Analysis and interpretation of the data has been presented into two parts:

Part -I: Analysis of the response received from the librarian.

Part -II: Analysis of the response received from the users.



PART -I: ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONSE RECEIVED FROM THE LIBRARIAN.

Table-1 Services Of C.S.M.M.U, Lucknow

Services	Yes	No
Circulation	√	
Reference	√	
Inter Library Loan	√	
CAS	√	
SDI	√	
CD-ROM	√	
Bibliographies	√	
Microfiches reading		√
Newspaper clipping	√	
Xeroxing/Reprography	√	

1. Services Of C.S.M.M.U, Lucknow

The above Table-1 shows the various categories of services provided by the library. From the analysis it is clear that the library of Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow provides circulation, reference, inter library loan, CAS, SDI,CD-ROM, bibliographies, newspaper clipping, and reprography services .

Table-2 Collection of C.S.M.M.U, Lucknow

Collection	Number of documents
Text books	47729
Current journals	95
Journal bound	5800
Reference sources	35
Newspapers	6
Magazines	3

2. Collection of C.S.M.M.U, Lucknow

The above table-2 shows that the library of C.S.M.M.U, Lucknow has 47729 textbooks,95 current journals,5800 bound journals,35 reference sources , 6 newspapers and 3 magazines.

Table-3 Users of C.S.M.M.U., Lucknow

Category	Number of users
UG	750
PG	5000
RS	120

3. Users of C.S.M.M.U., Lucknow

In the above table-3 the library of C.S.M.M.U, Lucknow listed out the user group that utilize the services provided by the library. It was observed that UG students, PG students and Research Scholars are the main user groups of the library.

Table-4 Online Documents Provided By The Library

Online services	Yes	No
E-journals	√	
E-books	√	
E-Reference		√
Online dictionary		√
Online Encyclopedia		√

4. Online Documents Provided By The Library

In the above Table-4 Librarian of C.S.M.M,U, Lucknow listed that they only provide e-journals and e-books services to their users. No other electronic services such as E-reference, Online dictionary, and Online encyclopedia being imparted to its users.

Table-5 Upload Of Documents To Library Website

Upload documents to library website	Yes	NO
	√	

5. Upload of Documents to Library Website

In the above table-5 the library of C.S.M.M.U uploads its documents to the library website regularly so that users can easily access the library documents.

Table-6 Interfaces of Documents to Library Website

Library website Interface	Yes	No
E-mail	√	
List serves		√
Online request of documents	√	
Online retrieval of documents	√	

6. Interfaces of Documents to Library Website

The above table-6 depicts that, the library website has interfaces e-services such as e-mail, Online request of documents, and online retrieval of documents for the convenience of the users.

Table-7 Documents Provided by the Library

Documents	Yes	No
Full text	√	
Abstract	√	
Chat bibliography		√
Online links		√

7. Documents Provided by the Library

It is clear from the table-7 that, the library of C.S.M.M.U website provide full text and abstracts of the documents that users can easily access library materials.

Table-8 Library budget of C.S.M.M.U., Lucknow

Documents	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Printed materials	20,00,000	25,00,000	20,00,000
E-documents	-	15,00,000	-
Online subscribed documents	15,00,000	20,00,000	26,00,000

8. Library budget of C.S.M.M.U., Lucknow

In the above table-8 the library spends Rs. 20,00,00 on printed materials, Rs. 15,00,000 on online subscribed documents in 2008-2009, the library spends Rs. 25,00,00 on printed materials, Rs.15,00,000 on e-documents and Rs. 20,00,000 on online subscribed documents in 2009-2010. In 2010-2011 the library expands its budget for the online subscribed documents , in this year the library spends Rs. 20,00,000 on printed materials and Rs. 26,00,000 on online subscribed documents.

Table-9 Cataloguing System

Cataloguing System	Yes	No
AACR2	√	
CCC		√

9. Cataloguing System

In the above table-9 the library followes AACCR2 cataloguing system for the cataloguing of the documents of the library by the professional cataloguer.

Table-10 Classification Scheme

Schemes	Yes	No
DDC	√	
CC		√
Lc		√

10. Classification Scheme

In the above table-9 shows that, the library uses the Dewey Decimal classification scheme for classification of documents in the library in a classified order .

Table-11 Special Training and Development Programme for Users

Trainings	Yes	No
Orientation programmes	√	
Workshops		√
Through library manual	√	
Extension services		√

11-Special Training and Development Programme for Users

In the above table -11 the library organizes orientation programmes and provides library manual for the training and development of the users who use to improve their search strategies.

PART –II: ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONSE RECEIVED FROM THE USERS

The study concerns with the users at C.S.M.M.U, Lucknow utilizing the library services and their level of usage and satisfaction. Thus, a questionnaire was administered among 300 users at C.S.M.M.U, Lucknow. The filled questionnaire sought out which accounted for 240 responses. A general analysis of the respondents reveals that three levels of users can be identified. They include 66 Under Graduate students, 154 Post Graduate students and 20 Research Scholars.

The table below will make the position of the number of respondents clearer.

Category of respondents

Representative	No. of response	Total
U.G.	66	27.5%
P.G.	154	64.17%
R.S.	20	8.33%
Total	240	100%

Gender wise distribution

Table clearly depicts that the library has number of users who mainly constitute in to the three levels such as Under Graduate, Post Graduate and Research Scholars.

In the table Gender wise distribution depicts that 65.41%(157) male and 34.58% (83) female used the library services .This survey conducted on 300 users, 240 questionnaires returned back. The investigator took 240 questionnaires for the analysis.

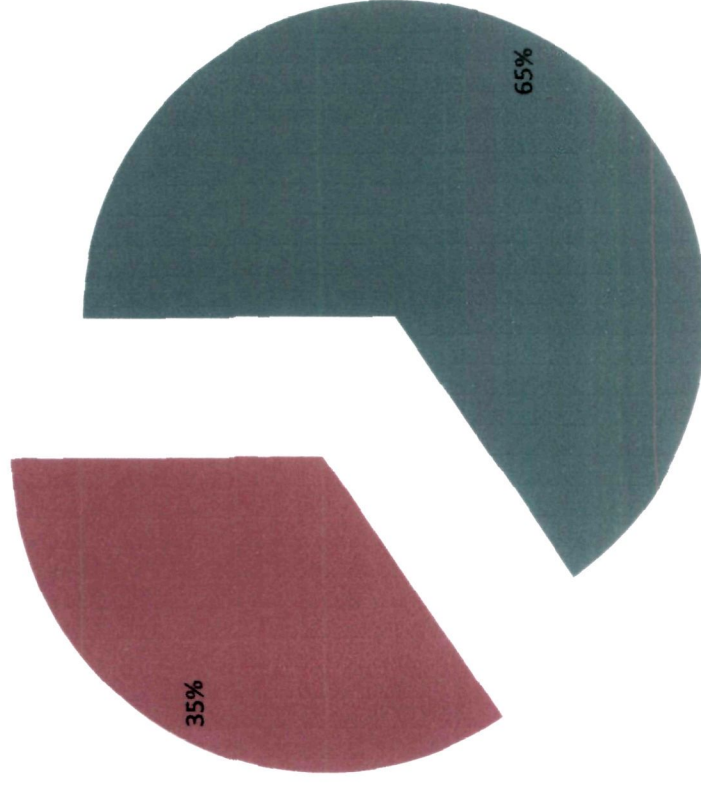
The table-1 shows that majority of the respondents who visit the library, are male (65.41%).

Table.1 Gender Wise Distribution

Gender wise	No. of respondents	Total
Male	157	65.41%
Female	83	34.58%
Total	240	100%

Gender wise distribution

■ Male ■ Female



(2) Frequency of visiting the library

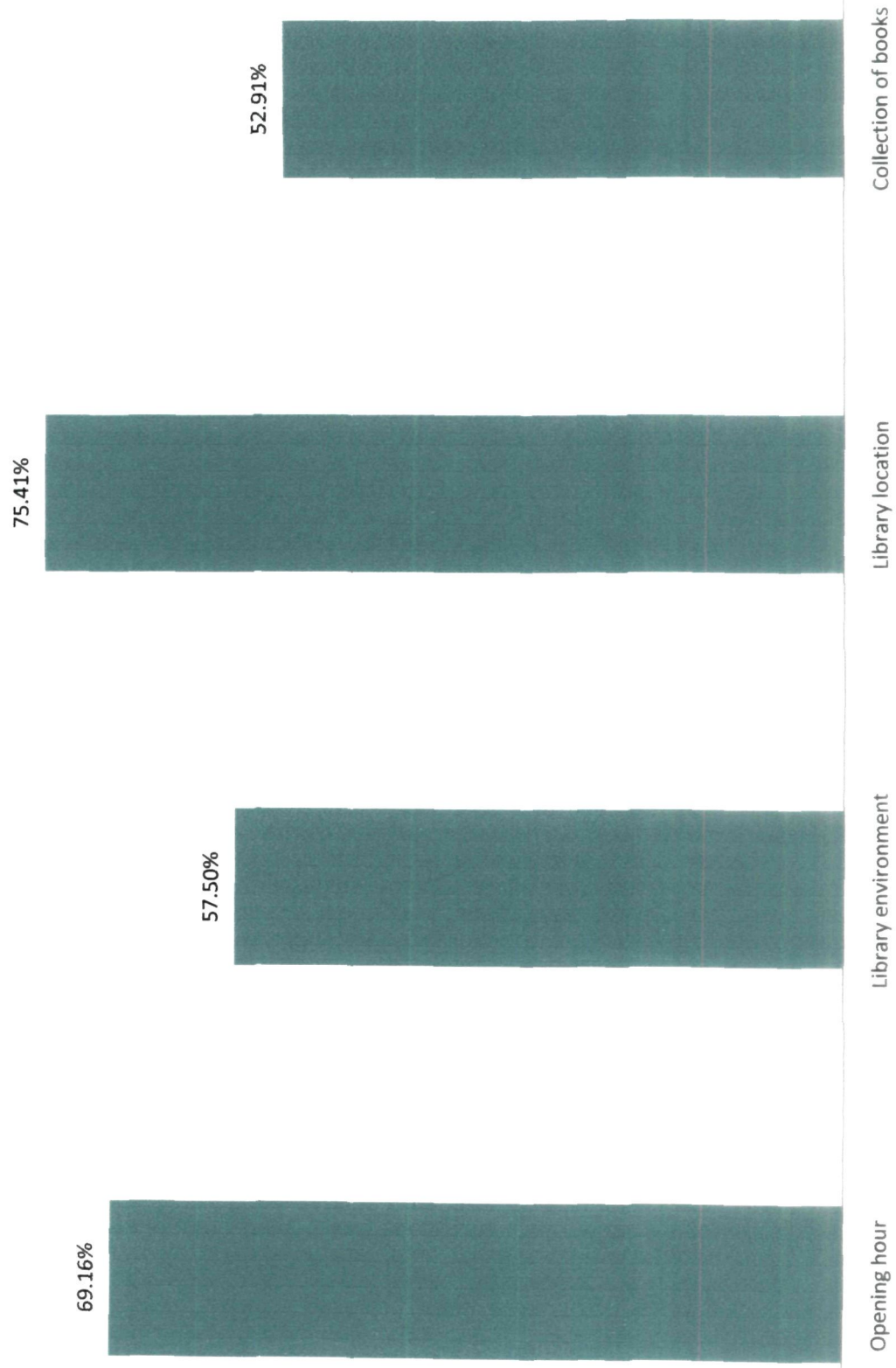
In order to assess the frequency of visiting the library the time gap has been classified into four categories as shown in table-2. A good majority of users 102(42.5%) are visiting library daily, followed by 66 (27.5%) users are visiting library once in a week, 55 (22.91%) users visiting library once in 15 days, and 17 (7.8%) users are visiting library once in a month.

The result shows that the majority of users are visiting library once in a week.

Table.2 Frequency of visiting the library

Frequency	No. of Respondents			Total (n=240)
	U.G. (n=66)	P.G. (n=154)	R.S. (n=20)	
Daily	25(37.87%)	33(214.2%)	8(40%)	27.5%
Once in a week	18(27.7%)	79(49.35%)	5(25%)	42.5%
Once in 15 days	13(19.69%)	38(24.67%)	4(20%)	22.91%
Once in a month	10(16.66%)	4(2.59%)	3(15%)	7.8%

Frequency of visiting library



(3) Purpose of visiting the library

In order to assess the purpose of visiting the library the responses have been classified into four categories as shown in the table-3. In the analysis of main purpose of visit to the library the investigator found 67.91% users visit the library for study purpose, 42.5% users visit library for borrowing books, 24.16% visit the library to update knowledge and 19.16% visit the library to read journals and articles.

Category wise analysis shows that UG89.39%,PG 60.38%, and RS55%(11)visit library for study purpose.UG68.1%(45), PG 24.67%(38) and RS 95%(19) visit library for borrowing books, UG 50%(3),PG5.84%(9), and RS80%(16) visit library to update knowledge and UG28.78%(19),PG 9.09%(14) and RS65%(13) visit library to read journals and articles.

It can be concluded that majority of the users are visiting library for study purpose and for borrowing books.

Table-3 Purpose of visiting the library

Categories	No. of respondents			Total (n=240)
	U.G.(n=66)	P.G.(n=154)	R.S.(n=20)	
For study purpose	59(89.39%)	93(60.38%)	11(55%)	67.91%
For borrowing books	45(68.18%)	38(24.67%)	19(95%)	42.5%
To update knowledge	33(50%)	9(5.84%)	16(80%)	24.16%
To read journals and article s	19(28.78%)	14(9.09%)	13(65%)	19.16%

(4) Awareness of library services

Table-4 clearly shows that 100% of users are aware about the circulation services, 37.7% users are aware about reference services, nearly 41.25% know about the Inter-library loan services, 36.66% users seem to be aware about the CAS/Alert service, 7.08% users are ware about the CD-ROM service, 20.41% users are aware about the bibliographical service, 17.08% users are aware about

Data Analysis of Interpretation

the microfiches service, 98.33% users are aware about the newspaper clipping service.100% users are aware about the Xeroxing /Reprography service, 20% users are aware about the current content service, 62.08% users are aware about the Database search training.

Category wise analysis shows that UG 100%(66), PG 100%(154) and RS100%(20) are aware with reference service, UG 0.30%(20), PG35.71%(55) and 90%(19) are aware with reference service, UG 19.69(13),PG6.75%(72) and Rs 70%(14) are aware with inter library loan,UG8.18%(12),PG44.80% and RS35%(7) are aware with C.A.S./alert service.UG93.93%(62),PG96.75%(149) and RS 100%(20)are aware with newspaper clipping service and UG89.39%(59),PG98.70%(152), RS 100% (20) are aware with Xeroxing / reprography service of the library.

Table-4 Awareness of library services

Library Services	No. of Respondent			
	U.G.(n=66)	P.G.(n=154)	R.S.(n=20)	Total (n=240)
Circulation	66(100%)	154(100%)	20(100%)	100%
Reference	20(0.30%)	55(35.71%)	18(90%)	37.08%
Inter library loan	13(19.69%)	72(6.75%)	14(70%)	41.25%
C.A.S./Alert service	12(18.18%)	69(44.80%)	7(35%)	36.66%
CD-ROM	6(9.09%)	9(5.84%)	2(10%)	7.08%
Bibliographical	4(1.66%)	28(18.18%)	17(85%)	20.41%
Microfiches	4(1.66%)	21(13.63)	16(80%)	17.08%
Newspaper clipping	62(93.93%)	149(96.75%)	20(100%)	96.25%
Xeroxing/Reprography	59(89.39%)	152(98.70%)	20(100%)	96.25%
Current content	12(18.18%)	39(25.32%)	9(45%)	20%
Database services	19(28.78%)	123(79.87%)	7(35%)	62.08%

It is clear from the above table that majority of the users are aware about the circulation, Xeroxing /reprography, Inter library loan and CAS/alert services

provided by the library. PG and UG students are mostly aware of the library services. In concern of UG, they are less aware about the library services.

(5) Use of library services

Table- 5 clearly shows that 98.33% (36) respondents have given first rank to Circulation service while 1.25%(3) respondents have given second rank and 0.41% (1) given thid rank to the same. 80% (192) respondents have given second rank to Reference service while 12.91% (31) given third and 7.08% (17) given fourth rank to the same, 2.91% (7) respondents have given ninth rank to Inter-library loan service.

76.66% (184) respondents have given third rank to C.A.S./Alert service while 17.08% (41) respondents given fourth rank and 2.5% (6) respondents given fifth rank to the same.1.25% (3) resrpondents given fifth rank to CD-/ROM service while 2.08%(5) given sixth rank to the same. 12.91% (31) respondents given second rank to bibliographical service while 7.91 % (19) given seventh rank to the same. About 0.83 %(20) have given ninth rank to microfiches while 1.25 %(3) respondents given eleventh rank to the same.

About 12.08% (29) respondents have given eighth rank to newspaper clipping service. About 96.25% (231) respondents have given second rank to Xeroxing/ Reprography service while 3.33% (8) given third rank and 0.41% (1) given fourth rank to the same. About 7.5% (18) respondents have given fourth rank to current content service while 89.16% (214) given sixth and 0.83% (2) given seventh rank to the same. About 80.41% (193) given eight rank to database search training service while 0.83% (2) given eleventh rank to the same.

The result shows that majority of the respondents are using circulation , reference, Xeroxing/reprography and current content services most.

Table-5 Ranking of Library Services

Categories	Rank											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Circulation	236 (98.33%)	3 (1.25%)	1 (0.41%)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240 (100%)
Reference	-	192 (80%)	31 (12.91%)	17 (7.08%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230 (95.83%)
Inter library loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 (2.91%)	-	-	7 (2.91%)
C.A.S./Alert service	-	-	184 (76.66%)	41 (17.08%)	6 (2.5%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	231 (96.25%)
CD-ROM	-	-	-	-	3 (1.25%)	5 (2.08%)	-	-	-	-	-	7 (2.91%)
Bibliographical	-	31 (12.91%)	-	-	-	-	19 (7.91%)	-	-	-	-	32 (13.33%)
Microfiches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (.83%)	-	3 (1.25%)	5 (2.08%)
Newspaper clipping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 (12.08%)	-	-	-	29 (12.08%)
Xeroxing/Reprography	-	231 (96.25%)	8 (3.33%)	1 (0.41%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240 (100%)
Current content	-	-	-	18 (7.5%)	-	214 (89.16%)	2 (.83%)	-	-	-	-	234 (97.5%)
Database search training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193 (80.41%)	-	-	2 (.83%)	195 (81.25%)

(6) Convenience of the users towards the services provided by the library

Table-6 indicates the user's convenience towards the services of the library. About 69.16% users feel convenience with the opening hours, 57.5% users feel convenience with library environment, 75.41% users feel convenience with the library location, 52.91% users feel convenience with the collection of books, 85.83% users feel convenience with the issue return system, 84.16% feel convenience with arrangement of books.

Category wise analysis shows that about 34.84%(23) UG students , 86.36% (133)PG students and 50%(10) RS feel convenience with the opening hours, 42.42% (28)UG students, 59.74% (92)PG students and 90%(18) RS feel convenience with library environment,89.39%(59) UG students, 90.25% (139)PG students and 65%(13)RS feel convenience with the library location, 33.33%(22)UG students, 61.03 %(94) PG students and 55 %(11) RS feel convenience with the collection of books,89.39% (57)UG students, 55%(132)PG students and 85%(17) RS feel convenience with issue return system and UG 92.42%(61) students, PG 83.76% (129) students and RS 60% (12) feel convenience with the arrangement of books.

From the above passage, it can be concluded that most of the respondents feel convenience with opening hours, Library location, issue return system and arrangement of books.

Table-6 User convenience of library resources and services

Library Services	No. of respondents			
	U.G.(n=66)	P.G.(n=154)	R.S.(n=20)	Total (n=240)
Opening hour	23(34.84%)	133(86.36%)	10(50%)	69.16%
Library environment	28(42.42%)	92(59.74%)	18(90%)	57.5%
Library location	59(89.39%)	139(90.25%)	13(65%)	75.41%
Collection of books	22(33.33)	94(61.03%)	11(55%)	52.91%
Issue return system	57(86.36%)	132(85.71%)	17(85%)	85.83%
Arrangement of books	61(92.42%)	129(83.76%)	12(60%)	84.16%

(7) Difficulties Faced While Using Information Sources

In order to assess the difficulties faced by the users while using information sources, investigator has categorized the difficulties into six. As shown in the table-7, on the analysis it is observed that 46.25% of the respondents face the difficulty of information scattered in many sources, followed by 16.25% of the respondents face difficulty of lack of time, 12.91% of the respondents face difficulty of lack of access to library materials, 10% of the respondents face difficulty of lack of assistance from the staff, 2.91% of the respondents face difficulty of lack of lack of knowledge concerned, 6.66% of the users face difficulty of lack of suitable abstract.

Category wise analysis shows that UG 31.81%(21), PG 60.38%(93), and 30%(6) face the difficulty of information scattered in many sources, UG 8.18%(12), PG5.58%(24), and 15%(3) face difficulty of time, UG 7.5%(5) PG 14.93%(23), and RS15%(3) face difficulty of lack of access of library materials, UG 22.72%(15), PG3.24%(5), and RS20%(4) face the difficulty of lack of assistance from the staff.

UG 4.45% (3), PG1.94%(3), and 0.64%(1) face the difficulty of lack of knowledge concerned, and UG 10.60%(7), PG 3.89%(6), and 15%(3) face the difficulty of lack of suitable abstract.

Data Analysis of Interpretation

It is clear from the above passage that majority of respondents face difficulty in using information sources because of information scattered in many sources(46.24%) followed by lack of time (16.25%).

Table-7 Difficulties faced while using information sources

Category	No. of Respondents			
	U.G.(n=66)	P.G.(n=1540)	R.S.(n=20)	Total (n=240)
Information scattered in many sources	12(18.18%)	24(15.58%)	3(15%)	16.25%
Lack of time	21(31.81%)	93(60.38%)	6(30%)	46.25%
Lack of access to library materials	5(7.57%)	23(14.93%)	3(15%)	12.91%
Lack of assistance from the staff	15(22.72%)	5(3.24%)	4(20%)	10%
Lack of knowledge concerned	3(4.54%)	3(1.94%)	1(0.64%)	2.91%
Lack of suitable abstract	7(10.60%)	6(3.89%)	3(15%)	6.66%

(8) Use of Journals

Table-8 indicates the type of journal that was mostly consulted by the users. Type of journals have been classified into three categories as shown in the table-8, about 33.33% users consulted print journals, 19.58% users mostly consulted online journals and 47.08% of the respondents mostly consulted both of them.

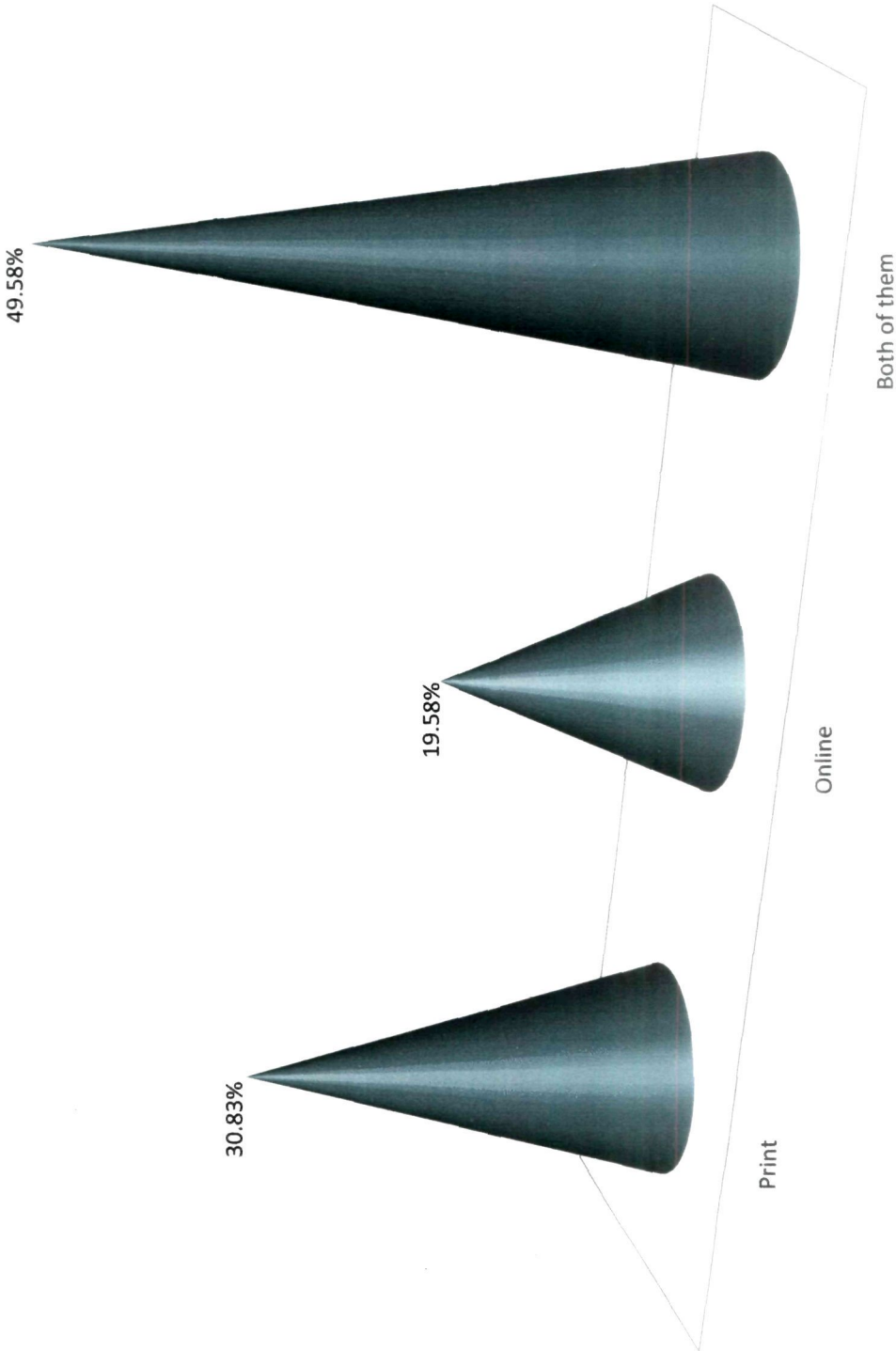
Category wise analysis shows that UG 80.30% (53), PG 13.63%(21), and RS 30%(6) consulted printed journals, UG 4.54%, PG 25.97%(40), and 2.59%(4) consulted online journals and UG 15.15% (10), PG 60.38%(93),and RS 50%(10)consulted both of them.

The result shows that most of the users consulted both print and online journals, but it is clear that among the two types of journals, printed journals are mostly used by the users.

Table-8 Use of journals

Journals	No. of Respondents			Total
	U.G(n=66)	P.G.(n=154)	R.S.(n=20)	
Print	53(80.30%)	21(13.63%)	6(30%)	33.33%
Online	3(4.54%)	40(25.97%)	4(2.59%)	19.58%
Both of them	10(15.15%)	93(60.38%)	10(50%)	47.08%

Use of journals



(9) Use of online databases

Table 10 indicates use of online database by the users. About 71.25% of the respondents used online database while 28.75% of the respondent does not use online databases.

Category wise analysis shows that UG 34.84 %(23), PG 83.76 %(129), and 95 %(19) used online databases. UG 65.15 %(43), PG 16.23 %(25), and RS 5 %(1) does not use online databases.

It is clear from the passage that most of the users are using online databases.

Table-9 Use of online databases

Category	No. of respondents			Total (n=240)
	U.G.(n=66)	P.G.(n=154)	R.S.(n=20)	
Yes	23(34.84%)	129(83.76%)	19(95%)	71.25%
No	43(65.15%)	25(16.23%)	1(5%)	28.75%

(10) Use of online databases (Rank order)

Table-10 clearly shows that about 131(76.60%) of respondents out of 240 have given first rank to MEDLINE databases followed by 29(16.95%), 4(2.33%), 3(1.75%), 3(1.75%) and 1(0.58%) given second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth rank respectively.

Similarly about 29(12.08%) users have given first rank to PUBMED followed by 99(57.89%), 11(4.58%), 17(7.08%), 9(3.75%), 6(2.5%) respondents given second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth rank respectively.

Similarly about 7(2.91%) have given second rank to CDC followed by 15(6.25%), 52(21.66%), 14 (5.83%), 83(34.58%) given third, fourth, fifth, sixth rank to CDC respectively.

Data Analysis of Interpretation

About 6(2.5%) respondents out of 240 have given to HSTAT second rank followed by 23(9.58%), 23(9.58%), 77(32.08%), 42(17.5%) respondents given third fourth, fifth and sixth rank respectively.

Similarly about 2 (0.83%) respondents given first rank to MEDWEB search followed by 28(11.66%), 53(22.08%), 23(.58%), 27(11.25%) and 38(15.83%) respondents given second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth rank respectively.

Similarly about 9(3.75%) respondents have given first rank to MEDLINE plus followed by 2(0.83%), 65(27.08%), 53(22.08%), 41(17.08%), 1(0.58%) respondents given second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth rank respectively.

The result shows that most of the users have given first rank to MEDLINE ,second rank to PUBMED and third rank to NEDLINE plus.

Table.10 Use of online databases (Rank order)

Online databases	Rank						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
MEDLINE	131 (76.60%)	29 (16.95%)	4 (2.33%)	3 (1.75%)	3 (1.75%)	1 (0.58%)	171 (100%)
PUBMED	29 (12.08%)	99 (57.89%)	11 (4.58%)	17 (7.08%)	9 (3.75%)	6 (2.5%)	171 (100%)
CDC	-	7 (2.91%)	15 (6.25%)	52 (21.66%)	14 (5.83%)	83 (34.58%)	171 (100%)
HSTAT	-	6 (2.5%)	23 (9.58%)	23 (9.58%)	77 (32.08%)	42 (17.5%)	171 (100%)
MEDWEB search	2 (0.83%)	28 (11.66%)	53 (22.08%)	23 (.58%)	27 (11.25%)	38 (15.83%)	171 (100%)
MEDLINE plus	9 (3.75%)	2 (0.83%)	65 (27.08%)	53 (22.08%)	41 (17.08%)	1 (0.58%)	171 (100%)

(11) Use of e-journals

Table-11 indicates use of e-journals by the respondents.84.58% of the respondents use e-journals while 15.41% of the respondents does not use e-journals.

Data Analysis of Interpretation

Category wise analysis shows that UG 43.93% (29), PG100% (154), and 100% (20) use e-journals.UG 56.06%(37)does not use e-journals.

It is clearly depicted from the table that majority of the users are using e-journals.

Table.11 Use of e-journals

	No. of respondent			Total
	U.G.(n=66)	P.G.(n=154)	R.S(n=20)	(n=240)
Yes	29(43.93%)	154(100%)	20(100%)	84.58%
No	37(56.06%)	-	-	15.41%

(12) Frequency of using e-journals

Table-12 indicates the user's frequency of using e-journals. About 46.66% users use the e-journals daily , 30% users use e-journals weekly, 11.66% of the respondents use e-journal occasionally, and 11.66% of the respondents use e-journal monthly.

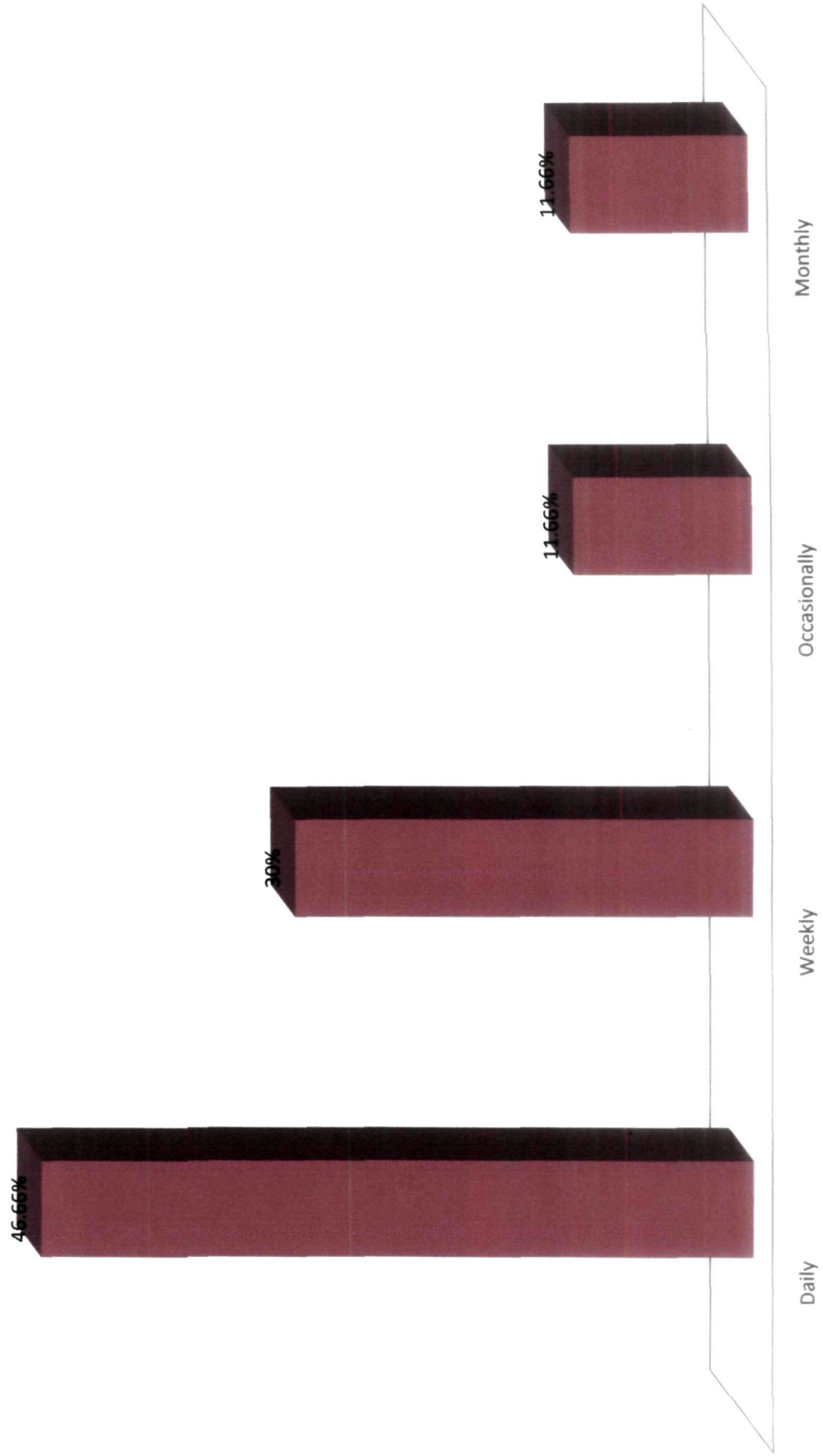
Category wise analysis shows that UG 34.84 %(23), PG 53.24 %(82) and RS 35%(7) use e-journals daily, UG 40.90 %(27),PG 24.02 %(37) and RS 40 %(8) use e-journals weekly, UG 10.60%(7), PG12.33%(19) and RS 10%(2) use e-journals occasionally, and UG 13.63%(9), PG 10.38% and RS15%(3) use e-journals monthly.

It can be concluded that majority of the users are using e-journals daily.

Table-12 Frequency of using e-journals

Categories	No. of Respondents			Total
	U.G.(n=66)	P.G.(n=154)	R.S.(n=20)	(n=240)
Daily	23(34.84%)	82(53.24%)	7(35%)	46.66%
Weekly	27(40.90%)	37(24.02%)	8(40%)	30%
Occasionally	7(35%)	19(12.33%)	2(10%)	11.66%
Monthly	9(13.63%)	16(10.38%)	3(15%)	11.66%

Frequency of using e-journals



(13) Purpose of using e- journals

Table-13 clearly depicts the purpose of using e-journals that is about 89.41% users using e-journals for study purpose where as UG 78.78 %(52), PG 85.71%(132) and PG 45 %(9) users using e-journals for study purpose. Only 10% of users using e-journals for research purpose where as UG are not using e-journals for research purpose,PG11.03%(17) and RS 35%(7) are using e-journals for research. About 0.0017% of users are using e-journals for publishing articles where as UG are not using e-journals for publishing articles, PG 1.29%(2), RS 10%(2) are using e-journals for publishing articles . About 8.33% users are using e-journals for completion of assignments and seminar where as UG 24.24% (16), PG 1.29%(2) and RS 10%(2) are using for completion of assignments and seminar.

The result shows that majority of the respondents are using e-journals for study purpose.

Table.13 Purpose of using e- journals

Categories	No. of Respondents			Total (n=240)
	U.G.(66)	P.G.(n=154)	R.S.(20)	
For study	52(78.78%)	132(85.71%)	9(45%)	89.41%
For research	-	17(11.03%)	7(35%)	10%
For publishing articles	-	2(1.29%)	2(10%)	0.0017%
Completion of assignments and seminar	16(24.24%)	2(1.29%)	2(10%)	8.335

(14) Most impressed service of the library

Table-14 indicates the opinions of the users about the services provided by the medical library and to know the view of the users about which facility most impressed them within the library. About 23.75 %(57) users were impressed with the library collection in the medical library while 29.58%(71) users were impressed with e-journals provided by the library, 9.16%(22) users were impressed with online databases, 25%(60) users were impressed with

arrangement of documents and 12.5%(30) users were impressed with CD-ROM databases.

It is clear from the above table that most of the users are impressed Library collection and e-journals.

Table.14 Most impressed resource and service of the library

Categories	No. of respondents	Total
Library collection	57(23.75%)	23.75%
e-journals	71(29.58%)	29.58%
Online databases	22(9.16%)	9.16%
Arrangement of documents	60(25%)	25%
CD-ROM databases	30(12.5%)	12.5%

(15) Fulfillment of information need by electronic resources

Table-15 shows the user's opinion about the electronic resources that fulfill their needs. It has been found that electronic resources fulfill the need of the 39.18% (96) out of 240 respondents, very easily. While about 55.18%(133) users get information easily, about 3.75%(9) get information with difficulties and 0.833%(2) users responds on not at all.

It can be concluded that electronic resources easily fulfill user's needs.

Tabl-15 Fulfillment of information need by electronic resources

Categories	No. of Respondent	Total
Very easily	96(39.18%)	39.18%
Easily	133(55.18%)	55.41%
With difficulties	9(3.75%)	3.75%
Not at all	2(.83%)	.833%

(16) Satisfaction with the use of e-journals

Table-16 shows the satisfaction with the use of e-journals. About 82.91% (199) users satisfied with e-journals provided by the library where as UG 59.09% (39), PG 92.85 %(143) and RS 85 %(17) respondents are satisfied with the same. About 16.25 % (39) respondents are not satisfied with the e-journals provided by the library.

It can be concluded that most of the respondents are satisfied with e- journals provided by the library.

Table.16 Satisfaction with the use of e-journals

Category	U.G.(n=66)	P.G.(n=154)	R.S.(n=20)	Percentage
Yes	39(59.09%)	143(92.85%)	17(85%)	82.91%
No	27(40.90%)	9(5.844%)	3(15%)	16.25%

(17) Staff's attitude towards user's queries

Table-17 shows staff's attitude towards user's queries. This table reveals that about 9.16% respondents have given to excellent while 57.5% respondents given to good 5.41% users given to fair , 27.91% respondents given to average.

It is clear from the above table that majority of the users are satisfied with good attitude of staff.

Table-17 Staff's attitude towards user's queries

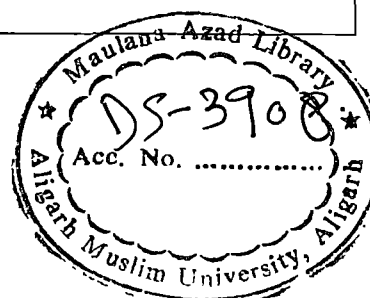
Categories	No. of Respondents	Total
Excellent	22(9.16%)	9.16%
Good	138(57.5%)	57.5%
Fair	13(5.41%)	5.41%
Average	67(27.91%)	27.91%
Nil	-	-

(18) Satisfaction with the information sources available in the library

Table-18 shows the user's satisfaction with the information sources provided by the library. This table reveals that about 2.08% respondents were strongly satisfied, 31.25% respondents were satisfied, and 66.25% respondents were average satisfied with information source available in the library. The result shows that majority of the respondents are satisfied with the information sources available in the library.

Table-18 Satisfaction with the information sources available in the library

Categories	No. of respondents
Strongly satisfied	5(2.08%)
Satisfied	76(31.66%)
Average	159(66.25%)
Dissatisfied	-
Strongly dissatisfied	-



(19) Rating of collection of the resources available in the library

Table.19 explores rating of the collection of the resources available in the library. About 53.33% respondents were ranked good to collection of the resources available in the library while 41.25% were ranked very good ,5.41% were ranked poor and no response to very poor.

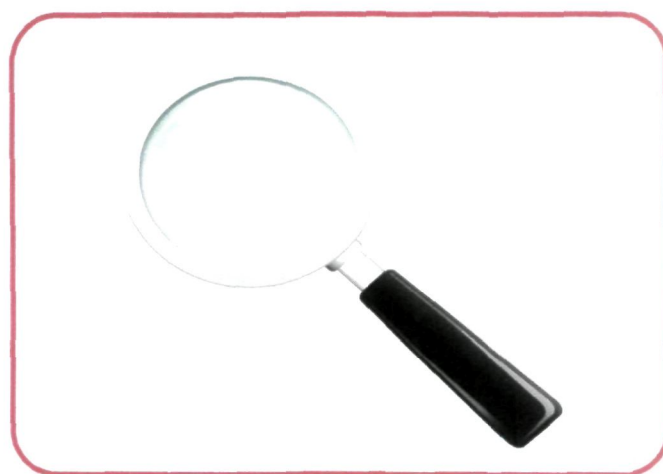
It is clear from the above passage that most of the users ranked good to the resources available in the library.

Table-19 Rating of collection of the resources available in the library

Categories	No. of respondents
Good	128(53.33%)
Very good	99(41.25%)
Poor	13(5.41%)
Very poor	-

Chapter V

Findings and suggestion



FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

The study conducted on Library and Information services of Medical library C.S.M.M.U., Lucknow reveals the following findings which are as follows:

Part-I Responses from Chief Librarian

- The study reveals that Chatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow provides circulation services such as Circulation , Reference , Inter library, CAS, SDI, CD-ROM, Bibliographies, newspaper clipping , and Reprography services. (Table-1).
- The study reveals that library of C.S.M.M.U, Lucknow has 47729 textbooks,95 current journals,5800 bound journals,35 reference sources , 6 newspapers and 3 magazines.(Table-2).
- The study identified that the user, who visit the library are Undergraduate students, Post graduate students and Research scholars(Table-3)
- The study depicts that library provide e-journals, e-book and no other electronic services such as E-reference ,Online dictionary and Online encyclopedia being imparted to its users
- The study reveals that library uploads their documents to the library websites regularly so that users can easily access the library documents
- The study depicts that library website have interfaces e-services such as e-mail, Online request of documents, and online retrieval of documents for the convenience of the users.(Table-6)

Findings and Suggestions

- The study shows that the library of C.S.M.M.U website provide full text and abstracts of the documents that user can easily access library materials.
- The study reveal that library spend 20,00,00 on printed materials, 15,00,000 on online subscribed documents in 2008-2009, the library spend 25,00,00 on printed materials,15,00,000 on e-document and 20,00,000 on online subscribed documents in 2009-2010.in 2010-2011 the library expands its budget for the online subscribed documents , in this year the library spends 20,00,000 on printed materials and 26,00,000 on online subscribed documents.
- The study shows that the library uses the Dewey Decimal classification scheme for classification of documents in the library in a classified order.
- The study reveals that library organize orientation program and provide library manual for the training and development of the users that user to improve the search strategies. The analysis in the study shows that in terms categories 27.5%(66) users are UG(Under Graduate), 64.17%(154) are PG(Post Graduate) and 8.33%(20) users are RS(Research Scholars).

Part-II Responses from the users

- The study reveals in the(T able-1) that in terms of genders 65.41% respondents are male and 34.58% respondents are female.
- The study identified that majority of the users visiting library once in a week and daily(Table-2).
- The study find out that majority of users (60.83%) are visiting library for study purpose.(Table-3)

- All the users are aware about the circulation services followed by Newspaper(96.25%) and Xeroxing/Reprography service(96.25%),Inter library loan(41.25%), and database search(62.08%). Very few are aware about CD-ROM(7.08%),current content (20%), bibliographical (20.41%). (Table-4)
- Most of the users use circulation, Reference, Xeroxing/Reprography services provided by the library.(Table-5).
- Most of the users felt convenient towards opening hours and library location.(Table-6)
- Most of the users faced difficulties due to lack of time while using information source.(Table-7)
- Majority of the users mostly consulted print and online journals (both).(Table-8)
- The study reveals that a good number of the users use online databases.(Table-9)
- In the study we find the majority of the users give first rank to MEDLINE, Second rank to PUBMED and third rank to MEDLINE plus.(Table-10)
- The study identified that most of the users used e-journals.(Table-11)
- Majority of the respondents are using e-journals.(Table-12)
- In the study we find that most of the users were using e-journals for study purpose.(Table-13)
- The study reveals that majority of the students were mostly impressed by e-journals provided by the library.(Table-14)
- The study identified that majority of the users get information easily.(Table-15)

- Most of the users were satisfied with the use of e-journals provided by the library.(Table-16)
- Most of the users were expressed their response about the good behavior of the library staff towards their queries.(Table-17)
- Majority of the respondents were averagely satisfied with the information source available in the library.(Table-18)
- Majority of the users were ranked good to collection of the resources available In the library.(Table-19)

TENABILITY OF HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis (1)

Most of the students are aware with the services provided by the library

The study reveals that all the users are aware about the circulation services followed by Newspaper and Xeroxing/Reprography service, Inter library loan, and database search and very few are aware about CD-ROM, current content, bibliographical services. So the hypothesis is partially proved.

Hypothesis (2)

Most of the users are using online databases.

The study reveals (Table-10)¹ that most of the users using online databases .So the hypothesis is proved.

Hypothesis (3)

Most of the users are satisfied with e-journals provided by the library

The study depicts (Table-16) that most of the users are using e-journals.so the hypothesis is proved.

SUGGESTIONS

The study conducted on “Library and Information services of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow reveals the following suggestions.

1. The staff of the C.S.M.M.U, Lucknow should be well trained who may understand the need of the users easily and correctly.
2. Libray staff both, professional and semi professional need to be fully oriented towards application of ICT.
3. Most of the journals are missing or not kept in proper place, so library staff should take necessary step for the same.
4. The libraráy must make an effort toward increased the capacity of the reading room.
5. Collection of print and non-print materials should be enhanced and regularly updated.
6. Libray should provide more terminals to access web resources and printers .
7. Library should be automated so that user can easily access their required materials.
8. There should be separate reading room for Under Graduate, Postgraduate, and Research Scholars.
9. Library should provide information about jobs and placement in the field of health.
10. Besides study materials and information basic amenities are also important there is a requirement for drinking water

CONCLUSION

In the present era medical library plays an important role in the medical science. The medical library provides current information with the help of current journals on new invention. The current journals consist information regarding to new disease and its symptoms and also the different technique of cure, so consequently we can say that a medical library is a media which provide help to the users to understand and learn about new problem and invention and their related solution in terms of innovational and techniques.

The present study sought to examine library and information services of CSMMU, Luck now. The users of medical library is also satisfied with the online and CD-ROM database. The users are categorized in three groups such as UG(under graduate)PG(post graduate) and RS(research scholars).this enable in finding out data. According to the response of these groups, Most of the users are aware with services provided by the library. Most of the objectives are met satisfactory and most of the users are satisfied with the services which are provided by the CSMMU, Luck now. As we find that medical library are very good and helpful as well as the users are satisfied with the services. It gives prompt access to the information. The collection and arrangement is also very good and effective. The photocopying service is also appreciated in term of quality.

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Appendices

QUESTIONNAIRE
MASTER OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH,

I am conducting a survey on "Library and Information Services of Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University Library, Lucknow" under the supervision of **DR. Naushad Ali P.M.**, Chairman & Associate Professor Department of Library and Information Science, AMU, Aligarh. I request to fill up the questionnaire and give your valuable suggestions in the space provided. The information provided by you shall be kept confidential.

I shall be highly thankful to you.

Yours sincerely
SHAMME ARZOO
M.L.I.Sc

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LIBRARIAN

- 1.. Designation: _____
2: Year of establishment of the library _____
3. E-mail id _____

4. Type of services is being offered?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Circulation | Yes () No() |
| (b) Reference | Yes () No() |
| (c) Inter library loan | Yes () No() |
| (d) C.A.S. | Yes () No() |
| (e) S.D.I. | Yes () No() |
| (f) CD-ROM | Yes () No() |
| (g) Bibliographies | Yes () No() |
| (h) Microfiche reading | Yes () No() |
| (i) Newspaper clipping | Yes () No() |
| (j) Xeroxing/Reprography | Yes () No() |
| (k) Other (please specify) | _____ |

5. Kindly provide total number of collection you have in your library

Text Books _____
Current Journals _____
Journal (bound) _____
Reference sources _____
Newspapers _____
Magazines _____

- 6.(i) Clientele strength membership categories: Number _____
(a) Under graduates _____
(b) Post graduates _____
(c) Research scholars _____
(ii) Number of user to the library on an average per day _____

7. Which type of online documents services are provided by your library?

- (a) E-journals Yes [] No []
 (b) E-books Yes [] No []
 (c) E-Reference Yes [] No []
 (d) Online directory Yes [] No []
 (e) Online encyclopedia Yes [] No []

8. Does your library upload documents to library websites for providing information services?

Yes () No ()

9. If yes, does your library website have following interface?

- (a) E-mail ()
 (b) Chat ()
 (c) List serves ()
 (d) Online request of documents ()
 (e) Online retrieval of documents ()

10. Which type of documents generally provided by library websites?

- (a) Full text ()
 (b) Abstract ()
 (c) Bibliography ()
 (d) Only links ()
 (e) All ()

11. Percentage of budget divided in to various types of documents

Documents	2008	2009	2010
Printed materials	____Rs.____%	____Rs.____%	____RS.____%
E-documents	____Rs.____%	____Rs.____%	____Rs.____%
Online subscribed documents	____Rs.____%	____Rs.____%	____Rs.____%

12. What system of cataloguing do you use?

- (a) AACR2 ()
 (b) CCC ()
 (c) Other (please specify) _____

13. What system of classification do you use?

- (a) Dewy decimal classification ()
 (b) Colon classification ()
 (c) Library of congress ()

(d) Other (please specify) _____

14. Do you provide Internet facility in your library?

Yes () No ()

15. Does library organize special training & development programs for users?

Yes () No ()

16. If yes, what type of trainings is provided by your library to users?

(a) Orientation programs ()

(b) Work shop ()

(c) Through library manual ()

(d) Extension service ()

17. Do you think that library collection is strong enough to meet your requirement?

Yes () No ()

18. Any other suggestions or remark you would like to mention _____

**MASTER OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH**

I am conducting a survey on "Library and Information Services of Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University Library, Lucknow" under the supervision of DR. Naushad Ali P.M., Chairman, Department of Library and Information Science, AMU, Aligarh. I request to fill up the questionnaire and give your valuable suggestions in the space provided. The information provided by you shall be kept confidential.

I shall be highly thankful to you.

Yours sincerely

**SHAMME ARZOO
M.L.I.Sc.**

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR USERS

USER PROFILE

CATEGORY: U.G. [] P.G. [] Research Scholar []
GENDER: MALE [] FEMALE []

1.1. Do you visit the Central library of C. S. M. Medical University, Lucknow?

Yes [] No []

1.2. If yes frequency of your visit to library?

(a) Daily [] (b) Once in a week []

(c) Once in 15 days [] (d) Once in a month []

(e) Any other (Please specify) _____

If no, please mention reason (s) for not visiting it _____

1.3 what is the main purpose of your visiting the library?

(a) For study purpose [] (b) For borrowing books []

(c) To update knowledge [] (d) To read journals and articles []

(d) Any other please specify _____

1.4 Are you aware with the following services provided by your library?

(a) Circulation Yes [] No []

(b) Reference Yes [] No []

(c) Inter-library loan Yes [] No []

(d) C.A.S./Alert service Yes [] No []

(e) CD-ROM Yes [] No []

(f) Bibliographical Yes [] No []

(g) Microfiche Yes [] No []

(h) Newspaper clipping Yes [] No []

(i) Xeroxing/Reprography Yes [] No []

(j) Latest addition list (current content service) Yes [] No []

(k) Database search Yes [] No []

1.5 If yes (please rank (1,2,3....11) the services according to your use (Most used:1 and less used:11)

(a) Circulation []

(b) Reference []

(c) Inter-library loan []

(d) C.A.S./Alert service []

(e) CD-ROM []

(f) Bibliographies []

(g) Microfiche reading []

(h) Newspaper clipping []

(i) Xeroxing/Reprography []

(j) Latest addition list (current content service) []

(k) Database search []

1.6. Do you feel that the following are convenient?

(a) Opening hours Yes [] No []

(b) Library environment Yes [] No []

(c) Library location Yes [] No []

(d) Collection of books Yes [] No []

(e) Arrangement of books Yes [] No []

(f) If no please mention reason(s) _____

Q.7. Difficulties faced while using information sources from library

- (a) Information scattered in many sources [] (d) Lack of assistance from the staff []
(b) Lack of time [] (e) Lack of knowledge concerned []
(c) Lack of access of library materials [] (f) Lack of suitable abstract journal []
(h) Any other (please specify) _____

Q.8 which type of journals does you consults most?

- (a) Print [] (b) Online [] (c) Both of them []

Q9. Do you use online database regularly?

Yes [] No []

(i) If yes, please rank according to use (1, 2, 3.....)

- (a) MEDLINE [] (b) PUBMED [] (c) CDC [] (d) HSTAT []
(e) MEDWEB search [] (f) MEDLINE plus []

(ii) If no, please mention reason(s) _____

Q10. Do you use e-journals?

Yes [] No []

If yes what is the frequency of using it?

- (a) Daily [] (c) Occasionally []
(b) Monthly [] (d) Weekly []

Q11. What is the purpose of using e-journals?

- (a) For study [] (d) For publishing article []
(b) For research [] (e) Completion of assignment & seminar []

Q12. Which service impressed you the most?

- (a) Library collection [] (c) e-journals []
(b) Arrangement of documents [] (d) Online database []
(e) CD-ROM database []

Q13. How do electronic resources fulfill your information need? .

- (a) Very easily []
(b) Easily []
(c) With difficulty []
(d) Not at all []

Q14. Are you satisfied with e-journals provided by your library?

Yes [] No []

Q15. How helpful is the librarian and his staff in finding the answer to your queries?

- (a) Excellent [] (d) Average []
(b) Good [] (e) Nil []
(c) Fair []

Q16. Are you satisfied with the information sources provided by the library?

- (a) Strongly satisfied []
(b) Satisfied []
(c) Average []
(d) Dissatisfied []
(e) Strongly dissatisfied []

Q17. How do you rate the collection of resources available in your library?

- (a) Good []
(b) Very good []
(c) Poor []
(d) Very poor []

PLEASE GIVE YOUR VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF YOUR LIBRARY:

List of Current Journals (Print) Subscribed by the Library

- 1 Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica
- 2 Acta Cytologica
- 3 Acta Neurochirurgica
- 4 Acta Neurologica Scandinavica
- 5 Aesthetic Plastic Surgery
- 6 American Journal of Ophthalmology
- 7 American Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopaedics
- 8 American Journal of Physiology
- 9 American Journal of Psychiatry
- 10 American Journal of Public Health
- 11 American Journal of Respiratory & Critical Care Medicine
- 12 American Journal of Roentgenology & Imaging
- 13 American Journal of Surgery
- 14 Anaesthesia
- 15 Annals of Ophthalmology
- 16 Annals of Thoracic Surgery
- 17 Antiseptic: Journal of Medicine & Surgery
- 18 Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
- 19 British Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
- 20 British Journal of Psychiatry
- 21 British Journal of Surgery
- 22 British Medical Journal
- 23 Bulletin of the WHO
- 24 Burns

- 25 Clinical Gerontologist: The Journal of Aging and Mental Health
- 26 Diabetics Care
- 27 Diagnostic Histopathology
(Formerly Current Diagnostic Pathology)
- 28 European Journal of Surgical Oncology
- 29 Fertility & Sterility
- 30 Health Policy & Planning
- 31 Heart
- 32 Histopathology
- 33 Indian Journal of Allergy Asthma & Immunology
- 34 Indian Journal of Biochemistry & Biophysics
- 35 Indian Journal of Clinical Biochemistry
- 36 Indian Journal of Clinical Practice
- 37 Indian Journal of Community Medicine
- 38 Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venerology & Leprology
- 39 Indian Journal of Gerontology
- 40 Indian Journal of Human Genetics
- 41 Indian Journal of Nutrition & Dietetics
- 42 Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
- 43 Indian Journal of Plastic Surgery
- 44 Indian Journal of Surgery
- 45 International Journal of Epidemiology
- 46 International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry
- 47 International Journal of Prosthodontics
- 48 International Journal of Radiation Oncology, Biology & Physics
- 49 JCO/Journal of Clinical Orthodontics

- 50 Journal of American Dental Association
- 51 Journal of Anatomical Society of India
- 52 Journal of Anatomy
- 53 Journal of Bio-Sciences
- 54 Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery
(British & American Volume)
- 55 Journal of Clinical Oncology
- 56 Journal of Clinical Pediatric Dentistry
- 57 Journal of Clinical Periodontology
- 58 Journal of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery
- 59 Journal of Environmental Biology
- 60 Journal of Forensic & Legal Medicine
- 61 Journal of Medical Microbiology
- 62 Journal of Neurological Sciences
- 63 Journal of Oral Pathology and Medicine (JOPM)
- 64 Journal of Pediatric Surgery
- 65 Journal of Periodontal Research
- 66 Journal of Public health policy
- 67 Journal of Thoracic & Cardiovascular Surgery
- 68 Journal of Urology
- 69 LANCET
- 70 Laryngoscope
- 71 National Medical Journal of India
- 72 Nature
- 73 Obstetrics & Gynaecological Survey
- 74 Oral Oncology

- 75 Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology & Endodontology
- 76 Otoarynology Clinics of North America
- 77 P.C.N.A.(Pediatric Clinics of North America
- 78 Paediatric Critical Care Medicine
- 79 Pediatric Dentistry
- 80 Pediatric Surgery International
- 81 Pharmacological Reviews
- 82 Physiological Reviews
- 83 Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology
- 84 Seminars in Diagnostic Pathology
- 85 Surgical Neurology
- 86 The Journal of Clinical Pharmacology
- 87 The Journal of Infectious Diseases
- 88 The New England Journal of Medicine
- 89 Urology

List Of Current E-Journals Subscribed By The Library

- 1 Academic Medicine
- 2 AIDS
- 3 American Journal of Dermatopathology
- 4 American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology
- 5 American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatric
- 6 American Journal of Nursing
- 7 American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
- 8 American Journal of Surgical Pathology

- 9 American Journal of the Medical Sciences
- 10 Anesthesia & Analgesia
- 11 Anesthesiology
- 12 Annals of Plastic Surgery
- 13 Annals of Surgery
- 14 Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology
- 15 ASA Refresher Courses in Anesthesiology
- 16 Circulation
- 17 Circulation Research
- 18 Clinical Journal of Pain
- 19 Clinical Nuclear Medicine
- 20 Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology
- 21 Cognitive and Behavioral Neurology
- 22 Cornea
- 23 Coronary Artery Disease
- 24 Critical Care Medicine
- 25 Current Opinion in Cardiology
- 26 Current Opinion in Gastroenterology
- 27 Current Opinion in Hematology
- 28 Current Opinion in Lipidology
- 29 Current Opinion in Neurology
- 30 Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology
- 31 Current Opinion in Oncology
- 32 Current Opinion in Psychiatry
- 33 Current Opinion in Pulmonary Medicine
- 34 Current Opinion in Rheumatology

- 35 Diagnostic Molecular Pathology
- 36 Epidemiology
- 37 European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation
- 38 European Journal of Gastroenterology Hepatology
- 39 Eye and Contact Lens
- 40 Health Physics
- 41 Hypertension
- 42 Implant Dentistry
- 43 International Anesthesiology Clinics
- 44 International Clinical Psychopharmacology
- 45 International Journal of Gynecological Pathology
- 46 International Ophthalmology clinics
- 47 Investigative Radiology
- 48 Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes
- 49 JNEN: Journal of Neuropathology & Experimental Neurology
- 50 JONA: Journal of Nursing Administration
- 51 Journal of Burncare and Rehabilitation
- 52 Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology
- 53 Journal of Clinical Gastroenterology
- 54 Journal of Clinical Neurophysiology
- 55 Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology
- 56 Journal of Computer Assisted Tomography
- 57 Journal of ECT
- 58 Journal of Glaucoma
- 59 Journal of Hypertension
- 60 Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease

- 61 Journal of Neuro-Ophthalmology
- 62 Journal of Neurosurgical Anesthesiology
- 63 Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine
- 64 Journal of Orthopaedic Trauma
- 65 Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition
- 66 Journal of Pediatric Orthopaedics
- 67 Journal of Psychiatric Practice
- 68 Journal of Spinal Disorders & Techniques
- 69 Journal of the American Academic of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
- 70 Journal of the American Association of Medical Transcription
- 71 Journal of Trauma
- 72 JPO: Journal of Prosthetics and Orthotics
- 73 Laryngoscope
- 74 Medical Care
- 75 Medicine
- 76 Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise
- 77 Melanoma Research
- 78 Neurology
- 79 Neuroreport
- 80 Neurosurgery
- 81 Neurosurgery Quarterly
- 82 Nuclear Medicine Communications
- 83 Nursing Research
- 84 Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey
- 85 Obstetrics & Gynecology
- 86 Optometry and Vision Science

87	Otology and Neurotology
88	Pancreas
89	Pediatric Emergency Care
90	Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal
91	Pediatric Physical Therapy
92	Pediatric Research
93	Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery
94	Psychiatric Genetics
95	Psychosomatic Medicine
96	Retina
97	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
98	Spine
99	Stroke
100	Surgical Laparoscopy, Endoscopy & Percutaneous Techniques
101	Survey of Anesthesiology
102	Therapeutic Drug Monitoring
103	Topics in Magnetic Resonance Imaging
104	Transplantation